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On Page 72 See Our Useful Premium.

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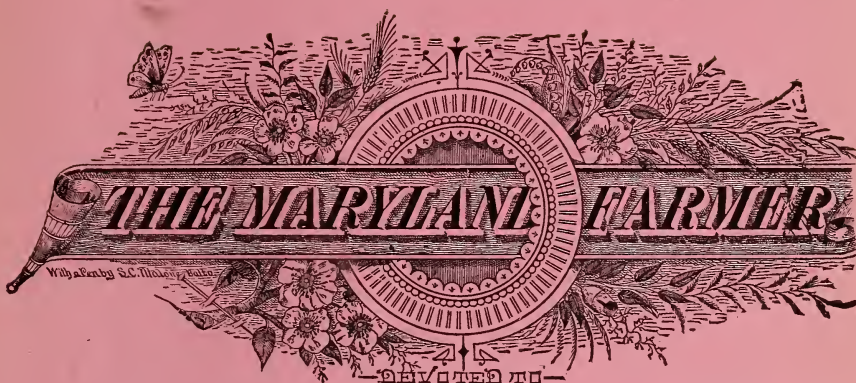
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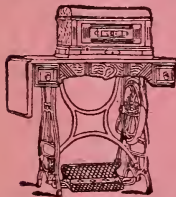
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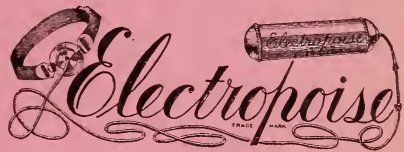
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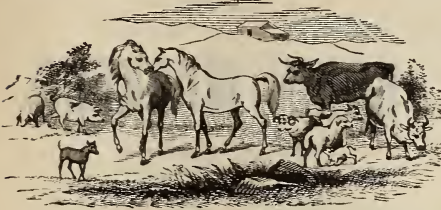
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Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, June 1896.

No. 6

THE SUN AND THE ROSE.

BY ALICE CARY.

The sun, who smiles wherever he goes,
Till the flowers all smile again,
Fell in love one day with a bashful rose
That had been a bud till then.

So he pushed back the folds of the soft, green
hood,

That covered her modest grace,
And kissed her as only a lover could,
Till the crimson burned in her face.

But woe for the day when his golden hair
Tangled her heart in a net,
And woe for the night of dark despair,
When her cheek with tears was wet!


For she loved him as only a maiden
could,

And he left her crushed and weak,
Striving in vain with her faded hood
To cover her guilty cheek.

For the Maryland Farmer.

JUNE 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.

HE articles we have written as leaders for the months have attracted much attention and we have received many and very appreciative notices of them from all sections of our country; but naturally very many from our own State where the influence of the Artificial Fertilizer trade is greatest. In some cases we have been asked to give more precise information as to the Maryland production, its relation to other States, and such other facts as may show the basis for our remarks.

The first item is that this small State of Maryland has the largest number of manufacturers of any State in the Union: 53. Pennsylvania comes second with 49; and Georgia third with 44. Maryland has almost twice as many as all New England and over three times the amount of capital invested in the business—the whole of New England having \$2,059,358, while Maryland alone has \$6,935,914.

We, however, are more interested in the amount of materials used by these manufacturers and the added cost when they reach the farmers because of their manufacture. The 53 manufacturers spend for fertilizing materials \$3,984,178; which is the actual cost of all the fertilizers used by them, and in which may be probably included the large quantity of worthless sand, earth and such bulky material as is necessary to add to the volume and weight of the more condensed chemicals.

The value of the manufactured products when they leave the factory, is \$6,208,025. The farmers pay these 53 manufacturers the difference between \$3,984,178 and \$6,208,025, just for the handling of the fertilizers and preparing them for their use. This means, my brother farmers, that we are paying 53 manufacturing firms in Maryland \$2,223,847 for handling and mixing fertilizers for us, and even then we do not know whether we are getting the genuine articles we need, or something comparatively worthless.

We do not wish to stand in the position of one wilfully opposing any industry; but we are satisfied that the farmers at present are in no condition to add to their burdens this enormous amount of money—a tax imposed because they do not work to their own advantage.

Taking our whole country, we find the amount of fertilizer materials used by the manufacturers to be \$25,113,974, while they make the farmers pay for the same \$39,180,844—thus adding a tax on the farmers of \$14,066,870.

It is notorious, also, that in eight cases out of every ten, the application of these fertilizers to the land does not pay, in the increase of crops, the actual cost of the fertilizer. We wish our readers to understand us here—fertilizers in most cases increase the quantity of the crop; but the increase will not in eight cases out of ten pay for the fertilizer used. In this time of depression, we cannot justify ourself in urging the farmers to continue

paying over fourteen millions of dollars extra to the mixers of their fertilizing materials, when there is not the slightest necessity for it. This we say to those who are very fearful that they cannot raise a crop unless they purchase more nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash than their land already contains, and who have no farmyard manure for immediate use. In this case, however, we would advise by all means that the farmer shall obtain these elements in their best condition, just as nature provides them, in the Nitrate of Soda, the German Salts or the Southern Phosphates; and as the farmers' labor is comparatively cheap give themselves the fourteen millions of dollars instead of to the manufacturers, being sure at the same time that their fertilizers are genuine.

We must, however, at the risk of repeating ourself, assert once more the great fact which cannot be successfully refuted, that the barnyard manure, in connection with the use of green crops and abundant plowing and cultivation, will take the place of all this artificial fertilizer, and would save the whole thirty-nine millions of dollars to the farmers of our country. This amount annually distributed among the farmers, even at the greatly reduced prices they are now receiving for their produce, would take away a very large amount of complaints which they are now forced to make through the stress of circumstances. We do, therefore, again urge upon our readers to save every particle of barnyard manure, make all the compost possible from materials of the house, the barn and the farm; institute at once a rotation turning under yearly on some portion of their farm a green crop; and

most of all never buy any mixed or manufactured fertilizer, when the genuine articles absolutely needed may be had and prepared with your own labor, at very little cost.

Raising Cattle on the Farm.

"The feeding of beef cattle upon farms promises to become as profitable a pursuit as it ever was," says the New York Times, "and the relief from the pressure that has been forced upon farmers by the depression of this special industry, due to the excessive stocking of the western ranges, is now becoming apparent in the near distance. To take from under any great industry its most solid support necessarily causes a disastrous weakness in the whole structure and that the feeding of cattle has been the most important part of agriculture has been true since the famous remark was uttered, over 2,000 years ago. The unprofitable pursuit of cattle rearing and feeding on farms for some years past has wholly changed the character of the farmers' industry. It has stopped the culture of feeding crops to a large extent, and has thus increased the product of dairy farms; has led thousands into fruit growing, and in every way it has made the competition for an existence more and more close and intense among farmers, not only in grain growing, but in other special pursuits, and has thus affected the whole interest all along the line. The restoration of cattle rearing and feeding to its former profitable condition will thus afford general relief, and by lessening the great internal pressure upon this industry will tend to make farming more profitable than it has been since the range method of rearing cattle came into

vogue, twenty years ago. Now those foresighted, patient and persevering farmers who in all these years have held on to their good stock will feel their first relief and gain the first profits from the new demand for the best breeding stock. It has been a long time since that era of high prices which made breeding of the best lines of stock so profitable; but it is inevitable that something like it is coming in sight, looming up on the horizon like the golden shade of the east that foretokens the dawn of a bright day. We may not see such an active speculation as happened in the seventies, but a promise of a renewed interest in the best of the old stock of all the fine breeds of cattle is as bright as might be reasonably wished to begin with. We have an immense space to expand in. The countries across the ocean are hemmed in within expensive bounds, and as their population increases the ability to supply it fails beyond remedy. Thus the export of cattle from this side of the ocean must be the only means of relief, and as we are the nearest to the place of demand we shall always have a considerable advantage in the shipment of the needed supplies. This is one of the most comforting of recent developments in the present conditions and future promises of our agriculture."

Trees should be planted not only by dwelling-houses and along roads, but they should be in every pasture and by watering places, and near every barn, wherever cattle, horses or sheep are to be provided for. All these animals suffer from our burning sun; and to say nothing of their comfort and enjoyment, the cost of shade trees will be many times

paid back in the saving of the milk, fat, fleece and strength, which will result by protecting domestic animals from the heat of the sun.

An Automatic Milk Weigher.

A very ingenious machine was shown at the Iowa State Fair, in operation. It was an automatic milk weigher. Connection was made with the waterworks, and imaginary patrons were apportioned out their proper share of skim milk in the form of water.

In practice it is found to be quite a job to give each patron his equitable share of milk without some device like this. The butter-maker is always rushed with work when the milk is delivered. He has the fire to keep up, the water supply to see to, the engine to watch, the separators to keep under constant surveillance. Besides this he must receive, weigh and record the weights of all milk, and this leaves no time to see to the delivery of the separated milk to the several patrons. In all localities there are some who keep hogs, and who have by association or nature something of the swinish characteristics in their make-up. Not that they are essentially bad men, or worse than the general run of mankind, but that their weakness takes such a form that the opportunity to take a little too much skim milk is the temptation that proves too much for them, and the result is that there is not enough skim milk to go around, and some worthy patrons are short of their rightful supply.

The automatic milk weigher remedies this. When the patron delivers his milk the person who weighs it hands the patron a ball marked to correspond with the weight of the milk delivered, and

this ball when put into an automatic weigher will weigh out the skim milk to correspond. It works precisely like the nickel-in-the-slot machines, so far as that goes—put the ball in the slot and the machine does the rest. But it does more than the common slot machine; it weighs out different quantities according to the weight of the ball dropped into it.

It is very ingenious, yet simple. The ball sets the milk running, and it continues to run until the weight (the ball) is balanced. At this stage of action the weight of the milk closes the inlet valve and opens the outlet valve, and the milk runs into the patrons can, the ball drops out, and the next patron puts in his ball and his milk is delivered.—*American Creamery.*

For the Maryland Farmer,

TOBACCO MANURES.

BY S. PEACOCK.

The cultural conditions of few crops have been studied with more care and attention to specific results, than tobacco. Its field of production covers a very wide extent of territory, but it has seemed almost impossible thus far to produce a smoking tobacco in this country of a quality equal to the better Cuban grades—at least at such cost of production as to ensure a profitable return. The comparative low grade of our tobaccos is not wholly due to the farmer's share in the production so far as the soil is concerned; the curing and subsequent treatment has a more important bearing on the quality than the actual condition of soil or method of cultivation.

The production of tobacco, from the seed to the finished product, is too extensive a subject to be treated within the

limits of a single article. There are many "points" which depend only upon the curing, others which are a matter of protection from insect or fungus attacks; we shall consider in this article only those points which are directly influenced by manuring. These points are substantially—Character of vein: fine woody, curly, etc. Texture of leaf: silky, gummy, brittle, etc. Burn of leaf: free, slow, fire holding properties, coaling tendency, quality of ash, and color of ash.

To form an estimate as to the manurial requirements of tobacco from its chemical analysis is to rely too much upon chance conditions. The percentage of phosphoric acid in pure ash has been known to vary from 1.2 per cent. to 10.4, and potash from 21.4 to 52.7. At the same time a fair estimate as to the relative quantities of the three chief elements of fertility, nitro \acute{g} en, potash, and phosphoric acid, may be obtained from a study of the chemical composition. A careful study of the whole plant shows that for every hundred pounds of nitrogen taken up, 128 pounds of potash and 21 pounds phosphoric acid are assimilated.

The nature of the tobacco plant has an important bearing upon the manures used. It has a shallow root system, having but few deep roots; the whole system is largely made up of thick fleshy fibres with very fine rootlets. Obviously the plant is a surface grower and has a contracted power of foraging for food in the soil. Also it is said to "possess little ability to dissolve and take up insoluble soil constituents, even after allowing for its small feeding surface." The manures for tobacco must therefore be largely water soluble in order to obtain the best re-

sults. The specially noted "exhaustiveness" of the tobacco crop is due directly to this heavy drain upon the soluble plant food in the soil, without an accompanying liberation of those forms insoluble under ordinary soil conditions.

Farm-yard manure has been largely used for tobacco, but it produces a coarse leaf with a defective burn and tendency to coal. It is not a properly balanced manure for tobacco as it contains for each 100 pounds of nitrogen 117 pounds of potash and 61 pounds of phosphoric acid; much of this potash is in a very slowly available form and almost the total phosphoric acid is insoluble. To remedy so far as possible these disadvantages, farm manures must be thoroughly rotted and applied as long before planting as may be effected. This means a very considerable loss of the fertilizing materials through fermentation, drainage, etc., and seriously affects the profitability of such farming methods. Very good results have been obtained by adding high grade sulphate of potash to thoroughly composted farm manure. The value of the high percentage of humus in farm manure is, at least for this crop, a very doubtful subject. The retention of moisture is all that may be properly claimed for it, and it is very probable that a supply of humus sufficient to materially affect the water content of soils would be a very difficult thing to manage.

Fertilizing chemicals, properly proportioned, are no doubt the cheapest and most efficient form of manure for whatever the purpose. But this is specially true with regard to tobacco, which requires a high degree of availability. The best combination of fine vein, silky tex-

ture, free burn, and a white ash are obtained with chemical manures, not so much from the fact that the components are individually better, as from their being under a more exact control. It does not seem to make much difference what form phosphoric acid is in provided it is freely available; but this is not true in the case of the potash and nitrogen.

Organic nitrogen seems to produce the best results, excepting farm manures and crude animal tankage. Nitrate of soda gives good yields but the quality is distinctly undesirable; sulphate of ammonia unless accompanied by applications of lime is nothing better. If nitrate of soda is used at all, it should be as a "starter," in which case not more than one-fifth of the total nitrogen in the manure applied should be in this form.

Potash appears to be the most important manurial element in the production of tobacco, both as regards the yield and the quality of the product. By the regulation of the potash applied, much may be done to develop those parts of the plant which have the highest market value, as well as promote the most desirable qualities. It is now well established that chlorine has a deleterious effect upon the quality of tobacco, promoting to some extent undesirable points in the burn, coaling and fire holding. Potash salts containing an appreciable amount of chlorine, such as muriate, kainit and the crude salts, should not be used in tobacco fertilizers. Carbonate of potash such as occurs in wood ashes, cotton seed hull ashes, double carbonate of potash and magnesia, is also found to be undesirable for fertilizing tobacco. It influences the quality less than the yield. Practice has demonstrated that the best

form of potash is that of high grade sulphate; that is, a salt containing almost pure sulphate of potash and having consequently no impurities of an undesirable nature, such as chlorides, etc. The double sulphate of potash and magnesia is said to be a very effective form.

Lime is an important constituent of tobacco manures, as the composition of the whole plant shows 83 pounds of lime to each 100 pounds of potash. In soils not moderately limestone, lime should be applied regularly.

The average commercial fertilizer for tobacco has the following analysis:—

Ammonia 5 to 6 per cent.

Potash, actual 8 to 9 „ „

Phosphoric acid, avail-

able 6 to 7 „ „

The phosphoric acid is placed high on account of its tendency to take unavailable forms in the soil. A better formula would be:—

Ammonia 5 to 6 per cent

Potash, actual 9 to 10 „ „

Phosphoric acid, avail-

able 6 to 7 „ „

Of this latter, an application of about one ton per acre is advisable. The actual amounts of ingredients applied should be about 95 pounds of ammonia, 150 pounds of available phosphoric acid, and 160 pounds of potash. The following mixture would make an admirable tobacco fertilizer: 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 800 lbs. fish scrap, (or 550 lbs. dried blood), 320 lbs. high grade sulphate of potash, and 1100 acid phosphate.

Hints.

“Cattle droppings on pasture grounds should be broken up and finely pulverized, and well scattered, without delay: left alone they are an injury, but, prop-

erly attended to, are a great benefit to the land. Bare places in meadows should be well harrowed, and fresh seed sown liberally. Don't be in a hurry about plowing; let the ground get dry first. Land plowed wet, does not get over it all summer, and crops are put back more than they would be to wait a few days longer. The drying process may be accelerated by drawing off all standing water by surface drains, and seeing that underdrains are not choked up. In doing such work as this, wear rubber boots. They may save you a spell of sickness, or your life, even, and many times their cost.

COST OF RAISING CORN IN KANSAS.

Kansas is certainly a great corn State. Statistics show that the average annual yield of all the 34 years, bad seasons and good, since 1861 has been 27 bushels per acre for the entire State, ranging in different years from 9 to 48 4-5 bushels. The product for 25 years ending with 1895 has had an annual home value averaging more than \$31,000,000 and a total value in that time exceeding \$776,000,000.

Secretary Coburn, in the March quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, presents a detailed list showing from 68 long-time extensive growers, in 45 counties which last year produced 140,000,000 bushels, giving from their experience “on such a basis as others can safely accept” each principal item of cost in growing and cribbing an acre of corn, estimating the yield at 40 bushels. About two thirds of those reporting prefer planting with listers and the others use the better known check-

row method, after the land has been plowed and harrowed.

The statements of all the growers summed up, averaged and itemized shows as follows:

Cost of Raising an Acre of Corn.

Seed	\$0.07
Planting (with lister, or with check-row planter, including cost of previous plowing and harrowing) .....	.77
Cultivating	1.03
Husking and putting in crib	1.18
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools.....	.25
Rent of land (or interest on its value).....	2.41
Total cost.....	\$5.71
Cost per bushel .....	.14½
Average value of corn land per acre	29.25

The condensed showing made by the 43 growers who plant with listers, or have found that method preferable, is thus:

Seed	\$0.07
Listing .....	.44
Cultivating	1.06
Husking and putting in crib	1.16
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools .....	.25
Rent of land (or interest on its value).....	2.44
Total cost	\$5.42
Cost per bushel .....	.13½

Statements of cost where the land is plowed, well harrowed, and planted with

the ordinary check-row machine, summarize for each item as below:

Seed	\$0.07
Plowing	1.03
Harrowing .....	.24
Planting .....	.25
Cultivating .....	.98
Husking and putting in crib	1.18
Wear and tear and interest on cost of tools .....	.30
Rent of land (or interest on its value).....	2.35
Total cost	\$6.40
Cost per bushel .....	.16

Commenting on these figures Secretary Coburn says: "In none of these calculations has there been made any allowance for the value of the corn-stalks, which ordinarily, under the crudest management, should offset the cost of harvesting the grain, and under proper conditions should have a forage value much in excess of such cost. Taking these into every estimate, as should rightly be done, the showing of cost per bushel would be very sensibly diminished. In the results of this investigation it will likewise be noted that the rental for these Kansas corn lands, or the interest figured by their owners on the investment represented, averages more than 8½ per cent., or a net rate higher than the capitalist, general banker or money-lender dreams of realizing.

"Further, it should be understood that the thrifty Kansas farmer does not measure the profit of his crop by the narrow margin shown in such statistics between the items of 'cost' and 'value.' He does not, as a rule, anticipate selling

his corn by the bushel at the figures given as 'value,' nor expect more if he did so than a moderate return, one year with another, for his labor and investment; it is the conversion of it on his farm into beef, pork, poultry, dairy and similar products from which comes the surplus to make the comfortable homes and build the schoolhouses, colleges and churches that are such common objects on his horizon and so largely the measure of his ambition."

Sheep Industry in the South.

Some writers in the farm journals, says S. in American Sheep-Breeder, are very justly calling attention to the great profit of keeping flocks in the genial climate of the Southern States, where the outdoor feeding of sheep is practicable every day in the year. It is most true that sheep may be reared in the South for less than half the cost of the breeding in the North, and the climate is quite as healthy as that of any other locality in the world. Figures, however, go to show that this industry is almost wholly extinct, and is growing nearer to total extinction every year. The reason for this is very simple: A dog in the South is more thought of than a sheep. The two animals do not thrive together very well, and the sheep, being the weakest, goes to the wall, or in fact to the dogs.

The Legislature of South Carolina has at the present session refused to enact a law for the protection of sheep against dogs. A few years ago the writer of these lines was invited by the Commissioner of North Carolina to address a committee of the Legislature in favor of such a law as this. He drew up an exceedingly moderate law, giving the dog every possible

liberty except that of killing sheep, but the Legislature rejected it, by a small majority certainly, but enough to kill the project.

This condition is general through the Southern States, and yet the farmers are complaining in the bitterest way of the want of a diversity in agricultural products. Millions of sheep might be kept in the South for fifty cents a head each per year. Wool may be grown for five cents a pound, and the sheep thrown in, in many localities, where the best natural pasture, on land purchasable for a dollar an acre, may be had without any culture. The woods supply the most nutritious undergrowth, valued at one half more for the nutriment in it than the best grass pasture. But the dogs! The writer, a few years ago, had a flock for experiment, of 150 good Southdown ewes, and imported, at a cost of a hundred dollars each, a few Cheviots to cross on these ewes. In less than a year, every imported sheep had become prey for the dogs, and a miserable remnant of thirteen lame ewes were left of the Southdowns.

Had his experiment succeeded, as it would most certainly but for the dogs, it would have brought in thousands of sheep into the beautiful mountain region of the South, a very paradise for sheep, and have in time added largely to its resources. But the dogged opposition of a small majority prevent this most desirable addition to the wealth of the Southern States. And, moreover, it keeps out thousands of woollen manufacturers, who would utilize the uncountable water powers now flowing uselessly to the ocean, that would otherwise, be made to work up the wool so profitably grown.

THE MODEL FARM OF J. B. DUKE,

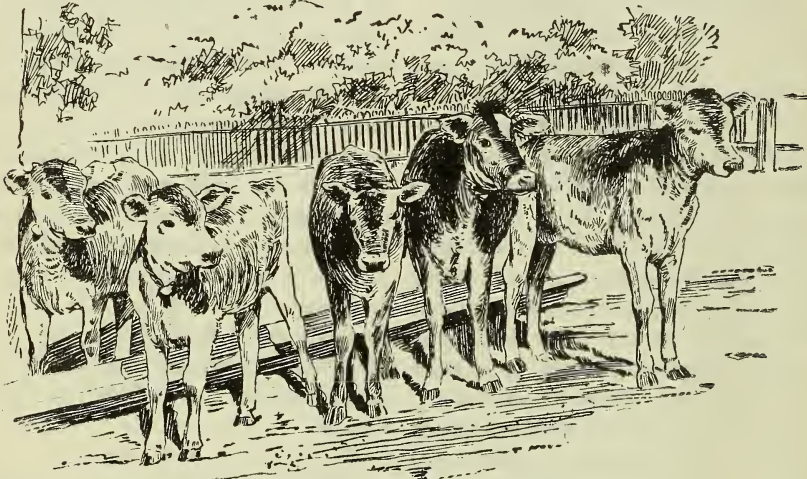
Near Somerville, N. J.

The New York Recorder recently sent one of its reporters to inspect the farm of Mr. Duke and this is what he says: I inspected the cattle and barns, and was shown the process of milk and butter making in this ideal and healthful spot.

The farm is on the banks of the picturesque Raritan River, thirty-eight miles from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and about two miles from the village of Somerville. It

most modern machinery, in addition to the bottling and butter-making departments. Plenty of light and air is afforded. Ranges of box stalls extend both sides of a central aisle around the entire building, in each compartment of which is chained a milker.

By an automatic arrangement every cow in the building can be released in case of fire by simply pushing a rod on the outside of the building. Every stall has a separate box of covered water, the lid of which each cow can raise and drink



A BEVY OF BEAUTIES.

contains 425 acres of rich and productive land, from which large quantities of hay, corn, oats, wheat, ensilage and roots are produced, besides affording abundant pasturage for stock.

One of the main features of the farm is the dairy department, stocked with thoroughbred and Guernsey cattle of which 225 head are milch cows. The main barn is 190 feet long by 60 feet wide, with two L's extending back 115 feet. The building contains an office and engine room, fully equipped with the

whenever thirsty, the water being replenished from a tank of running water which keeps the boxes filled to a certain depth by the law of gravity.

Every known means is used to secure rich and healthful milk. Only the best foods are used in Summer, the diet consisting of green clover and the best bran, cornmeal and cottonseed meal that can be secured. In Winter corn ensilage takes the place of the green clover, and clover hay is fed at noon. This system furnishes a green food the year round,

and not only keeps the cattle in a healthy state, but makes the product of milk, cream and butter uniform throughout the year.

Each cow is thoroughly groomed twice a day, her udders washed, and care taken that she is thoroughly clean and healthy. No cow is kept whose product does not show a high test of butter fat, and a careful record of the product of each milker is kept. A large card with ruled lines, a space for each day in the month, is put up in the barn. The name and number of each cow being milked is entered upon this card, and a careful record of the amount of milk yielded each day is entered. At the end of the month the card is filed away and at any time the average product of each animal can be determined.

The milk is aerated as soon as drawn from the cow, by forcing pure air through it under pressure, which removes all trace of animal odor. It is then cooled down to 40 degrees Fahrenheit by allowing the milk to fall over a system of ice cold pipes, after which it passes into glass jars and is packed on ice until delivered to the consumers.

That portion which is made into butter passes into a De Laval Separator, and the cream separated from the milk and desired thickness being produced. The same cooling process used for the milk is applied and it is then placed in an immense churn operated by steam, with a capacity for three hundred gallons, and made into butter.

The butter is placed upon a revolving table, run by steam, under two fluted cylinders, where all the milk and water is worked out, and salt worked into the butter, after which it is molded into

pound prints, wrapped in oiled paper and packed into six-pound crates, on ice, ready for shipment.

Back of the range of "ties" where the milch cows are kept, are rows of box stalls the entire length of the barn, which are used for young cattle and calving cows.

The barn is equipped with all the latest labor saving devices, the food being conveyed to the cows by means of an overhead trolley, and the refuse being carried out of the barn by means of a similar trolley in the rear of the stalls.

Thirteen of the Guernseys are registered and prize winners, including Lord Stranford, the champion Guernsey bull of the world, and the winner of 53 prizes. He was imported from the Island of Guernsey, and was the champion prize winner at the World's Fair at Chicago.

There is also a thoroughly equipped and up-to date barn, containing some of the finest stallions and brood mares to be found in New Jersey. The bright particular star of this constellation is Pilgrimme (formerly Pilgrim), sired by Acolyte, who was out of Lady Alice by Ownward; his dam being Cathedral, out of Kate Tarlton by George Wilkes.

Pilgrimme was foaled in 1889 and is, unquestionably, one of the grandest bred stallions in America. He is jet black, stands 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,100 pounds, and is finely proportioned. Pilgrimme's only offspring are yearlings, but they are a grand lot, and show style, substance, size and speed.

In addition to the dairy and horse barns is an elaborate series of henneries, filled with the choicest blooded and game fowls, surrounded by a beautiful stretch of wood, in which myriads of gray squirrels gambol.

A herd of blooded swine is another feature of this indeed model farm, and their immense fat bodies and lazy movements lend a restful air to the scene.

Numerous cottages inhabited by the men employed on this mammoth farm, dot the landscape, and midway between the horse and cow barns is a spacious cottage, in the midst of beautifully kept grounds, surrounded by playing fountains and statuary and shaded by noble trees. This house, the Summer residence of J. B. Duke, owner of the farm, is as beautiful within as without.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CURRENTS.

This is one of the most profitable of the small fruits if properly treated. Set out in the fall or spring, about 2,000 to the acre, they will begin to pay the third summer, and they are a sure crop. They have several advantages over other small fruits to recommend them.

They are the most easily propagated of any with which we are acquainted. Cuttings made in September or October, placed in the ground, and as frost approaches covered with coarse manure, are sure to grow the next season, and may be set out where they are to fruit the next fall.

We prefer that all the buds should be left upon the cuttings and that the bushes should be grown in bush form, and not from a single stem, as they then form a more profitable plantation. We have taken for granted that the land is in good heart, and has been properly prepared by deep plowing and harrowing so that the plants may have a good growth.

After the first summer's growth from transplanting, it is in order to trim, and when you trim save all the cuttings as

they are good for new plantations, or for sale. Cut off the summer growth to within two or three buds of the old wood, being particular to leave the bud below the cut, on the outside of the branch. This method of trimming gives an open head, and causes the formation of many fruit spurs, which is the thing most desirable. This method should be followed constantly in trimming.

The plantation must be kept free from weeds and the surface well cultivated, and the richer the soil, the larger and more palatable will the fruit be. This work is not, however, a very heavy one, for it can be done mostly by the team, some little hand work amid the sprouts alone being necessary.

The picking of the fruit is not so great a job as with other small fruits, such as the strawberry, blackberry or raspberry, for it will hang a long time on the bushes and will not injure. It has usually been sent to market in ten quart buckets, with little regard as to its appearance, and even then it is profitable; but the proper method of sending it to market is in one quart boxes, the same as strawberries. The price is thus much better and the profit becomes large.

The amount of a plantation in full bearing ranges very large for the acre. If the land is in good condition, a bush four or five years old, which has been properly trimmed, will often yield four quarts of good fruit, and when we remember that about 2,000 bushes are on the acre, an estimate can be made of the yield. But at a very low estimate, one or two hundred dollars may be asserted as a reasonable net income.

It has been said that if very large quantities are raised, the market is

glutted ; but it is never glutted by currants which are offered in attractive packages. But should such a thing happen, they can very readily be used for jellies and for the making of currant wine, which are very healthful and very profitable productions.

We do not say anything in particular as to the merits of the different varieties, although the Fay, Victoria and North Star have been much commended. We have grown the Fay to our perfect satisfaction. But the size and quality of the currant depend largely upon the character of the soil, the cultivation, and the skill used in trimming the bushes. Rich land brings the Old Red Dutch up to a good size and reduces its acidity very much, and the White Grape is one of the very best to eat off the bushes, or at the table. The market demand is about 100 red to 10 white. The market demand is also for large currants in handsome bunches for table use, and in this regard a well cultivated Fay currant will fill the bill. Such currants during our twenty years' experience have never yet been in quantities equal to the demand. For such extra fine fruit the price has always been a fancy one, and often nets the producer as high as nine cents the quart basket, while in exceptional cases the returns have shown a price equal to twelve cents net.

Among small fruits we are satisfied that the currant has not received the attention it deserves, and it only needs a small share of work, when compared with that bestowed upon other small fruits, to become vastly more profitable than they. It should also be known that a plantation, properly cared for, lasts many years in full bearing.

Balto. County.

W. H. R.

BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. Editor,—I have heretofore raised forty bushels to the acre of buckwheat, altho' not an extensive grower. For this latitude I should judge about the first of July to be the proper time, although it is a crop so completely subordinate to the state of the weather, that no definite calculations can be based upon its cultivation, no matter at what time it is sown. I should consider May or June too early to sow. Buckwheat is very susceptible to the assaults of two enemies : heat and frost. If sown too early the extreme heat of midsummer "blasts" or withers the tender blossom of the susceptible plant ; this prevents "filling," and accounts for the large number of light or sham grains found in buckwheat after a hot season. If sown too late, the frost overtakes it, which also suspends the ripening process.

M. J. D.

Frederick County, Md.

A machine for catching flies off the backs of cattle, and so affording the animals relief and comfort, has been invented by a Kentucky farmer. The fly-catcher is a kind of covered pen or passage way, through which the animal must walk to secure relief. A few feet from the entrance is a cupola, or dome, in the roof of the passage way, made of glass and arranged as a fly trap. Beyond this the passage is in darkness. The animal walks through the machine, and just as it passes under the dome and enters the darkened part a set of brushes sweeps off the flies, which naturally rise into the lighted dome, and the steer passes out at the other side free of flies. The flies are retained in the dome trap. The inventor has experimented with his machine and finds that animals soon learn the value of the machine and know enough to walk through it when the flies begin to bite. The device has been patented.

For the Maryland Farmer.

PARM ITEMS.

In teaching a young horse to drive well, do not hurry to see how fast he can trot.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is not proper nourishment in it.

When skim milk is available it makes good food for foals. It should be fed sweet and warmed.

The farmer who fails to have a liberal sized and well stocked vegetable garden, should have lived and died a bachelor.

Sprigs of winter green or ground ivy will drive away red ants: branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants.

When your horse refuses his food, after drinking, go no further that day. It is an indication that he is thoroughly beaten.

For sprain of pastern.—Apply every night a good cold water bandage, and if that is not successful, apply a sharp blister all round the joint.

All dead and dying fruit trees, dead weeds and rubbish, that collect about the house or barn or in fence corners, etc., ought to be cleaned up and burned.

The smallness of the stomach shows that a horse should never go more than a few hours without food. Yet we frequently see farmers working their horses six and eight hours without a break.

A farmer in Pennsylvania who thoroughly underdrained his land says the money thus used paid him better than if he had invested it in bonds or bank or railway stocks, as his capital is doubled every five years.

The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Anyone may reap an ample harvest from a fertile virgin soil: the good farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better and better ever afterward.

To protect stock from flies take an old can, or better, a three pint pail, and fill two-thirds full of half and half tallow and

lard, melt it, and when nearly cool, add two tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid and about the same of paraffin oil. When cold apply to horses or cattle with a mop in spots over the body. On stock about every other day will do, on the horse whenever you drive.

A cow's age may be determined by the teeth, but the horns are the surest method. Count the rings around the horn and add to this number three years, which is the lapse of time before any rings make their appearance.

Professor Agassiz stated a fact which breeders of animals should never forget or undervalue, when he said, "no offspring is simply the offspring of its father and mother." It is at the same time the offspring of grandfather and grandmother "on both sides."

For graveled horses.—Give two-thirds of a table spoonful of saltpetre in a little salt, for three consecutive days; or take a pint of water-melon seed and boil in two quarts of water till reduced to nearly one half, and drench two mornings in succession; your horse will be cured.

Colts, calves, pigs, lambs and the young of the feathered tribes, are all "in order" now. They all require special care and attention at their tender helpless age. A little extra care at the critical age with young animals will often save the life of what will make a valuable animal.

Strong land, though growing under good management the best of food, is not, even when thoroughly drained, suitable for a breeding farm. It is the nature of the soil, as to texture and the presence or absence of lime and phosphoric acid, rather than climate, that determines suitability or otherwise for breeding.

To prevent horses' feet from scaling or cracking in summer, and enabling the shoes to be carried a longer time without injury, coat the hoofs over a week with an ointment composed of equal proportions of soft fat, yellow wax, linseed oil, Venice turpentine and Norway tar; the wax is melted separately before mixing.

For the Maryland Farmer.

IMPROVE THE CULTURE.

Upon the cost of agricultural productions depends the profit, when sold in market at ruling prices ; and this question of cost is one of the most serious importance to all producers.

The question how to bring the cost of production to the lowest possible point, and at the same time retain the capital soil intact, and increase fertility, is the study of all professional tillers of the soil. How shall we accomplish this desired end ? To answer this question requires large experience, as well as the best judgment, and then it is only answered from a single standpoint ; and how can it be otherwise ? A detailed course which may be applicable under certain circumstances, in one locality, on one kind of soil, etc., may not be applicable in another place of varying circumstances, soil, etc. ; therefore, the most we can do, in advocating improvement, is to reason from general principles which have stood the test of experience. Our own experience, as well as we can learn from the experience of others, and their published testimony, lead to the unerring conclusion, that to produce agricultural products at the lowest possible cost, at the least expense to the soil, etc., we must concentrate our labors, and our fertilizers, so as to grow the largest possible amount from a given area. It costs less to plow one acre well than it does two poorly ; so, also, it costs less to apply a given quantity of fertilizers to two acres, than it would the same to three acres, while from the two acres we can, by concentration, produce more than from the three ; we, therefore, make a saving in several ways. First, we save

labor, the extra expense of culture ; save deterioration of the soil, instead, improve fertility and productiveness ; obtain as much or more from the less area, and of improved quality ; and, by resting the extra area, give it an opportunity to elaborate new plant food ; and, by rotating the soil and crops, we gradually increase productiveness of the whole farm ; and instead of growing poorer, we are, in fact, adding to the value of our possessions.

Agriculture is a branch of business that we cannot depend upon delegating the labor of entirely. If we wish to make the farm pay, the proprietor must work with his own hands as well as his head—in the words of Poor Richard : “ He that by the plow would thrive, must himself either hold or drive.”

This question is inexhaustible, and could be amplified to an unlimited extent, but, perhaps, a single suggestion, to incite thought, would be more productive of good, than pages of argument, &c.

H.

For the Maryland Farmer.

FOREST TREES.

Among the popular heresies relating to the subject of forests, none is more common than, that farmers are the only ones directly interested therein. Every town interested in commerce and manufactures, has a deep and literally vital concern in the question. The climatic influence of the woodland on the rainfall (not to any great extent in increasing it), but in regulating it is simply incalculable.

A properly arbored distribution is, in fact, the only means of conserving pluvial conditions, as to make the streams reliable for inland navigational purposes ;

and for hydraulic power for driving operative machinery. It follows, therefore, that the life of these towns being these elements of transit and of skilled industries, dwellers in cities and towns, as well as the rural population, where homes are on the farms, on the mountains, or in the valleys, are deeply concerned in forests.

There has often been too much of overstraining the financial nerves of states and communities, to build railways where water transit, requiring only one-eighth the traction of moving freight by steam cars, would have been sufficient. We have hosts of streams winding their way among the homes of our people, the latter never dreamed that by improvement similar to those in Europe, these would be amply sufficient for passenger and freight transit, provided the flow of water was uniform. The wholesale deforestation of the regions through which they flow, however, has robbed these water courses of their equableness. They are now vexed by two spirits of destruction, either of which make them unavailable for purposes of transportation. In the stormy season of the year they become, through excess of water, uncontrollable, as the torrent demon holds wild revelry along the valley; through the same cause, also, its bed becomes so tilted as to be obstructed with shallows and bars made up of the soil robbed from the uplands. Anon, the river sleeps through the influence of the rainfall being withheld till it becomes too feeble to bear even a canoe on its bosom at the very time when the ship or the steamer should have free pathway there. The drought demon now has sway, and the keels of commerce may not pass that

way—thus things go on till the river is ruined, not only for the present, but for all time to come, unless the children are wiser than their fathers. If they invite the Queen of the Silva to resume her throne she will lay a gentle but potent hand on both the flood and the drought; frequent and gentle showers will again take the place of the furious rains coming at longer intervals, and the rivers will again resume an evenness of flow which will make them of service both to navigation and to manufactures.

A practical proof of this philosophy in respect to destruction of navigation may be seen on a particular river in Maryland. There the student of this subject may see the remains of a wharf on high dry ground, yards away from the nearest margin of the stream. Here a few generations ago, ships that crossed the sea, are said to have loaded and unloaded cargoes; now, except at high water, a skiff could hardly pass along. The same line of thought applies to manufacturing interests; if the stream is reliable, manufacturing may be driven by it, which will add millions annually to productive industry, and thousands to the inhabitants—both population and manufactures will increase every year; if the stream is not reliable, the manufactures and the therewith population will pass away from many a place on its banks; many such a point has, for these reasons, tens, hundreds of thousands, or even millions of dollars invested in the subject of forests; the forest is the only influence which can save the stream which is the soul of these material interests. Another heresy is the need of land for agriculture demanding this wholesale tree cutting. An acre properly watered by well dis-

tributed rainfalls will yield from two to ten times as much in a series of years, as it will if its crops are alternately drenched and parched over. Other questions equalizing thermal conditions, hygiene, fuel, &c., might be discussed if space permitted. The aggregate average annual agricultural yield of large sections of our grain, cotton and fruit growing regions, would be doubled by multiplying their wooded surfaces by two, and divide their cultivated surfaces by the same number. This is simply by distribution of rainfall, short crops from drought one year, and rotted ones from excessive rain another, would thus be modified so as to give these comparative results. If to this were added really scientific culture of the crops, they would be quadruple.

T. M. P.

Good Roads.

Every farmer knows that bad roads sometimes keep him from town when prices of grain are high, and thereby cost him a good profit. Every farmer knows how much time he loses by traveling over bad roads, every farmer knows how much larger a load his team would pull if the roads were hard and smooth. Every farmer knows what a considerable item in his annual expenses is the repair of wagons and harness, whose strength and safety have been crippled by bad roads. Every farmer knows how much more it costs to keep three or four horses instead of one or two, as he might with equal service with a system of good roads.

Every farmer knows that his farm would increase in value if, by good highways, it could be brought into ready communication with village and city.

All these things our farmers know when they think of them, and they know that the sum of these pecuniary advantages in favor of good roads would vastly outweigh the cost of procuring them.

But in spite of these advantages, good roads are slow in coming, and we cling to our old-fashioned habit of once or twice a year plowing up the sides of a highway into the middle and calling that road improvement. The mathematics of road improvement need to be pressed home many times and in many ways before they produce the conviction which leads to action.—*The North American Review*.

The Art of Stoning Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, under Glass.

All experienced cultivators agree that the stone is the foundation of the future fruit. If that is perfect the natural process of further formation of fruit consists in overlapping or piling over the stone with pulp or flesh that forms the flavor or lusciousness of our stone fruits. Quite true, there is a preliminary stage—that of flowering. That may be said to close with the fructification of the embryo, or the formation of the stone. The stoning is perhaps the most exhausting of the entire round of vital actions that start with the swelling of the buds and end, so far as the current crop is concerned, with the gathering and eating of our stone fruits. Stones, or the sweet kernels and hard crusts of our stone fruits being of such vital importance to the life and products of Peaches, &c., nature as usual has provided them with a most exuberant hand. Hence, in the fierce struggle for food, water, manure, and especially lime for the development of stones, enormous numbers of these are

starved off and fall to the ground. Once this happens no power can restore the fruits to life. The vital questions for cultivators therefore are—can anything be done to prevent the stinting or starving off of fruit stones during their formation, and the early stages of their growth? Yes, indeed, very much may be done. One of the first things is to steady the temperature. During the blooming and setting period it should not be much less than 45 degrees nor more than 55 degrees until stone-forming is completed.

Nature teaches us an important lesson in reference to this process by concentrating most of her forces on this one thing. Through the month or six weeks required for its completion there is little or no swelling or enlargement of the fruit until the internal work of completing the stone is accomplished. Being heavy constitutional work it must not be hurried if the seed-kernel with all its environments are to be well and soundly laid. Though the work should not be unduly hastened, an overhead refresher is found once or twice a-day to impart that nerve and vigor to the growing trees that help them through this or other constitutional crises.

A free circulation of external air during mild weather is also most useful in strengthening and feeding the trees. Free exposure to light, and a free and copious distribution of pollen also assist in these internal processes on which all our future results turn.

The roots must also be freely fed with food and water, especially with such stone-forming constituents as lime in its various forms available for the formation of peaches, nectarines, plums and other stone fruits.

But all these things may be done, and provisions made, and yet stone fruits may fall in showers during the stoning. What more then can the cultivators do? Thin stone fruits with a free hand. If, as is often the case, there are a hundred fruits struggling for food supplies hardly sufficient to supply the wants of ten fruits, what happens? That the ten are fed? By no means. Were it so we could hardly desire anything better for the trees. A mere tithe or tenth of the fruit would often prove a full and magnificent crop. But in the fierce struggles for food and other matters for the stoning of the fruits the entire crop is not seldom starved or shot off. The practical and indeed only remedy, for such disappointing losses is vigorous and timely thinning.

All weakly malformed fruits, or any that look abnormally pale, all small or badly posted, should be thinned off immediately they are set, and before the process of stoning has made much or any progress. Then in cases of thick setting, remove another half or three-quarters of the fruit within two or three days of the first thinning, taking care that only the fittest in form and place are retained or allowed to survive. Only by some such course of vigorous thinning can food sufficient to grow stone fruits to the highest perfection indoors or out be found.—*Agricultural Economist*.

Value of Farm Animals.

According to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, says the *Iron Age*, the aggregate value of farm animals in the United States has declined very materially in recent years. At the present time the

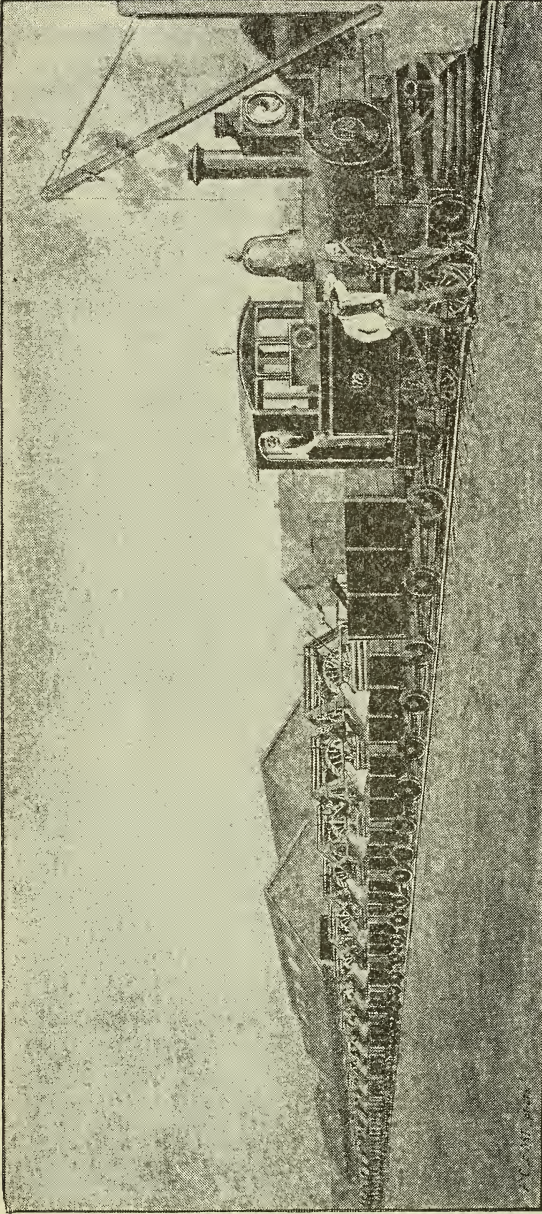
value of these animals is \$755,580,597 less than it was in 1893. The decline is more particularly observable in the case of horses. Taking the seven years from 1890 to 1896, it is shown that horses increased in number until 1893. In 1892, however, their value began to fall off, and in 1895 it was not quite half that of 1892, showing an aggregate decline in this respect of about \$500,000,000. This depreciation is attributed in the main to the introduction of trolley cars and bicycles. The high cost of fodder, however, after recent seasons of drought, is also given as a contributing cause. The value of mules since 1890 has fallen nearly \$80,000,000, or not far from half the total existing value of these animals in the United States. On the other hand, milch cows have increased in numbers, while the average value of these animals has advanced steadily within the past few years. The increase in the value of milch cows last year, as compared with 1894, is \$1,300,000. Oxen and other cattle decreased in number more than 2,000,000 in 1895, while their value increased on an average \$1.80 a head in the same period. A decline is noted in the numbers and value of sheep in the last three years, the decrease in value aggregating about \$6,000,000 and the falling off in numbers of these animals last year being nearly 4,000,000. Swine, in 1895, declined 3 per cent. in number and 15 per cent. in aggregate value, the total decrease in the value of swine in 1895 being nearly \$33,000,000. It is expected, however, that the enormous corn crop of last year will have a favorable effect upon the next statement of farm animals, the tendency to an increase in numbers and value being already observable.

A Matter of Food Assimilation.

I am not able to discuss this subject from a scientific standpoint, but nevertheless venture to give my views and experiences. Fine flavor in butter is the one thing which distinguishes good English from foreign butter. It is not only necessary that butter should be free from any disagreeable flavor, but also that it should have the best obtainable natural flavor. Very ordinary care in feeding the cows will suffice, as also will any convenient place to milk them, provided it is well ventilated and clean, and is kept free from strong smelling foods. It is after the milk is drawn from the cow that the greatest care needs to be exercised. My experience has been that any ration of food which a cow can assimilate with apparent ease and comfort, and which enables the yield of milk to be well kept up, will not disagreeably affect the butter or injure its flavor. I have fed cows with sweet and sour silage, turnips and turnip tops, and have had no trouble with the flavor of the butter in consequence.—
JOHN MADGE in *Cable*.

IMPORTANT to country merchants and farmers, store keepers and business men generally. We recommend our subscribers to the old Maltby House, the only house in Baltimore conducted on both the American and European plan. Possessing modern improvements. The Maltby House is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodation of any in our monumental city. The tables are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford. Besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons—birds, game, fish, fruits and vegetables. Gentlemen from the counties find it the popular resort while in the city, being convenient to rail roads and steamboats. The manager, Mr. O. A. Fowler, will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage he now enjoys, and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors. We recommend all travelers to stop at the old Maltby House.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.



THE BEST FARM IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TRAIN MCCORMICK BINDERS EN ROUTE FROM CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., TO LONGBEACH.

Longbeach, N. Z., is one of the largest and best farms in the world, and when it is known that it employs seventy reapers and binders to harvest its grain crop, our readers will readily understand the extent of its produce and the importance of having the very best of implements to use in its work. The illustration given in connection with this mention, shows a train of their favorite binders en route to this farm, bought after thorough trial under both favorable and the most unfavorable circumstances. The McCormick Harvesters are depended upon to gather annually the wheat, oats and barley from about 7,000 acres devoted to these crops. It is a sight worth a long journey, to see this phalanx of reapers and binders cutting, tying and delivering the heavy sheaves of grain with the regularity of clock work, while the horses move along as easily and almost as freely as though before a family phaeton, instead of in the midst of the harvesting. To what perfection have these farm implements been brought, and what a boon it is to have a McCormick to make heavy work so light and the hardest work so easy.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It takes eighty cows to furnish the milk supply needed at Vassar College.

The new battleship Indiana cost \$6,127,786. and it costs \$400,000 each year to run her.

Austin, Texas, is to have a \$100,000 cotton mill, the stock owned mostly by local investors.

There were 2,336 pigs slaughtered in Great Britain during the last week of April on account of swine fever.

Italy proposes to take the sale of quinine out of the hands of the druggists and make it a government monopoly.

The sum of \$2,500 has been granted to the St. Petersburg Medical Academy for carrying out X ray experiments.

The State Board of Health of New York has asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

A company in Indiana propose to make glass coffins. They state this can be done and furnished cheaper than wooden coffins.

Ninety-one deaths from and ninety-four fresh cases of bubonic plague occurred during the week ending May 5th. in Hong Kong.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1895. shows that there were 39,145 applications for patents and 21,998 granted.

According to Prof. Bodio, of 8,254 communities in Italy. 1454 have no supply of pure water, and 4,877 no regular sewerage system.

The northernmost railroad in the world is the Swedish Government line from Langsel to Boden. But there's colder weather along the Canadian Pacific.

An oil well drilled in American fashion at the foot of the Dhara Mountains, Tunis. is reported by French authorities as successful.

Gen. Stone of the Road Bureau of the Dep't of Agriculture, estimates the total length of the common roads of this country at something over 1,300,000 miles.

According to the State census just issued Massachusetts has a total population of 2,501,183. Boston, the largest city, has 496,920 inhabitants.

The "Golden Rose of Virtue," according to foreign papers, will this year be conferred by the Pope upon the Princess Marie Louise, of Bulgaria, the beautiful wife of Prince Ferdinand.

During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the production of cheese in Canada increased 80 per cent., and the production of butter 11 per cent. Ontario is the leading dairy province of Canada.

According to Commissioner Boardman's report there are 774 creameries in Iowa and 81 cheese factories. They produced 70,561,710 pounds of butter, value \$13,000,000 in the year ending May 1895.

Senator Hawley's bill reported favorably by the Senate Committee on military affairs. proposes to increase the army to 30,000 enlisted men, to be composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 of artillery and 25 of infantry.

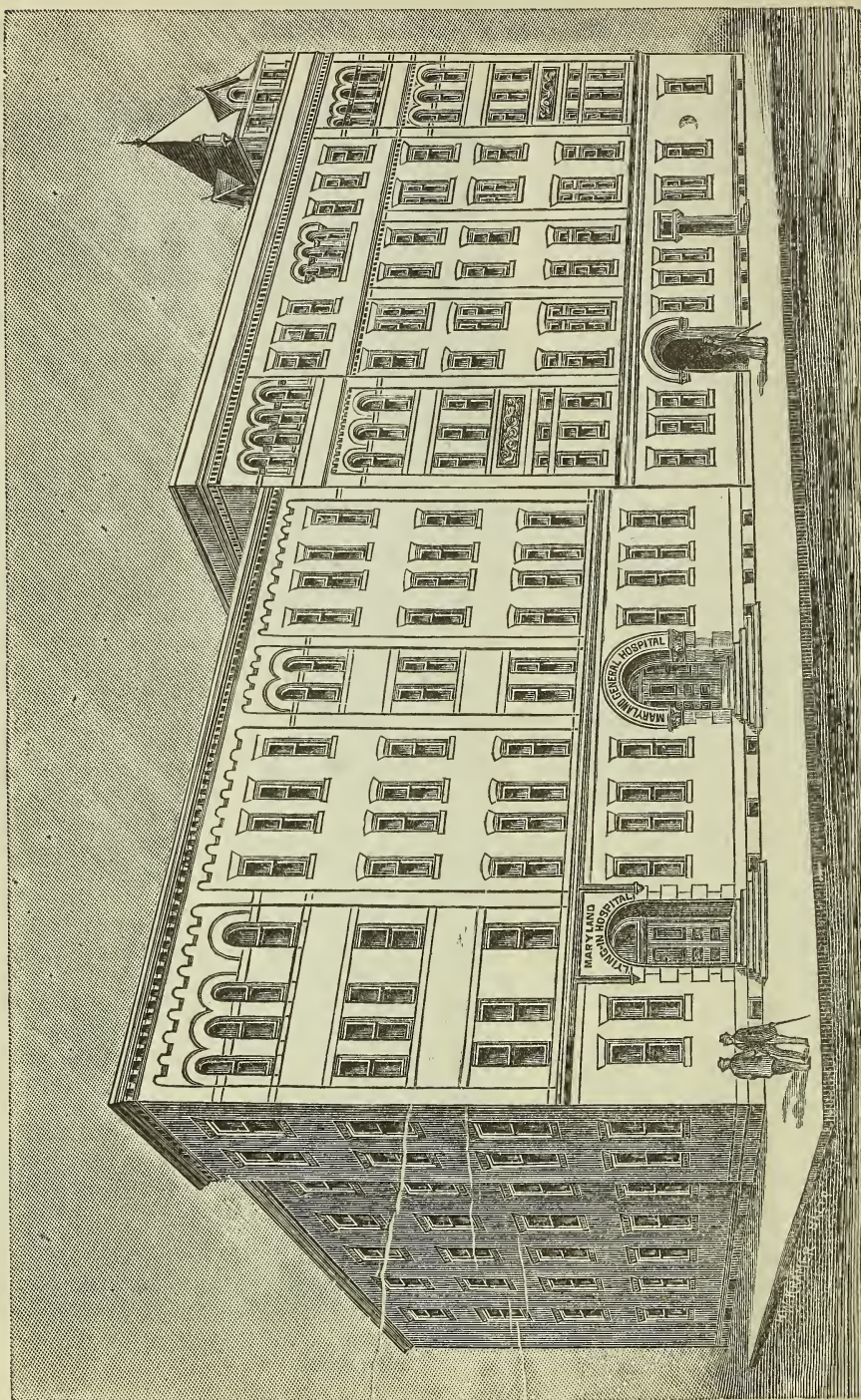
Dr. Chantemesse, of Paris, has, it is said, discovered an anti-typhoid serum, with which he has experimented on three patients. After the first hypodermic injection they passed through the ordinary stages of the disease and became convalescent.

The Dairy Com'r of State of Washington reports for 1895. that the total amount of milk used in making butter for that year was 27,441,947 pounds, producing 1,322,025 pounds of butter. That 2,612,154 pounds of milk were used in making cheese. There are 6,184 cows from which milk is used.

The Com'r of the Bureau of Statistics for the State of Indiana, in his report for 1895. says the number of pounds of butter made for the year was 35,209,915; pounds of cheese made, 394,645; number of gallons of milk taken, 143,396,868. There are 49,136 Jersey cattle; 9,606 Holstein; 55,255 short horn and 813,495 other breeds of cattle in the State, and 463,043 cows of all breeds.

MARYLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

LINDEN AVENUE, NORTH OF MADISON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



Owned and Controlled by the Baltimore Medical College.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Baltimore Medical College, &c., &c.

The new building of the Dental Department, Hospital and College extension on N. Howard street, has been commenced and will be pushed to an early completion. It will be of brick, trimmed with limestone, having a frontage of 50 feet, and will be five stories high. It will contain besides laboratories, a dormitory for the accommodation of 32 house students, an isolated ward for contagious diseases, and a large space will be reserved for dental operating rooms, it having been concluded to locate the dental department of the college in this building. It will be, when finished, in direct communication with the medical, the hospital and maternity departments. The whole constituting one of the most complete chains of medical, surgical, hospital and school for trained nurse institutions to be found in the United States; all under the charge and supervision of the faculty governing the Maryland General Hospital. The hospital is in itself a modern building, thoroughly equipped with all the latest appliances that medicine and surgery can suggest. Able physicians are in attendance daily, a competent corps of trained nurses see to the care and comfort of patients. The private ward contains a number of well appointed rooms for private patients, and the prices are moderate and the service most excellent. Special nurses are designated for the floor. The free wards are models of their kind.

The faculty is composed of the most experienced physicians in the State,

gentlemen of high standing in their profession.

The Baltimore Medical College connected with the Institution, has just graduated the largest class of medicine ever given degrees in the city. David Street, M.D., Dean, will take great pleasure in sending a catalogue giving full information to any addressing him.

Guarding Young Pigs Against Accident.

One very common source of loss to pig breeders is through sows lying on their young, more especially if the sow is heavy or clumsy. The best way of guarding against such accidents is to place a rail around the pen, about 8 in. from the floor, and the same distance from the wall. If the sow be then bedded with a small quantity of cut straw, so that she cannot fill up the space behind the rail with her bedding, the little pigs will have a chance of running beneath and behind the rail, and so escape being crushed against the wall by the sow. When a pig has been laid upon and is not killed outright, the best remedy we know of is hot water used as follows:—Take a pail of water as hot as ever the hand can bear, and immerse the pig in it all but its head, lifting it in and out rapidly, but allowing it to remain in a little longer each time, rubbing well afterwards with a wisp of straw till dry. We have frequently revived pigs that were apparently at their last gasp by this method.

The Care of Combs.

Care should be taken to protect combs from moths. Combs should be sulphured and kept in close boxes, or hung so as not to touch in light airy

room, or else kept in supers on the hives so that the bees can enter them from below. In the latter case the openings between the hives must be so arranged as to conserve the heat in the brood chamber. There may be a small opening at one end of the hive in the honey board cloth or paper that separates between the hive proper, and the super of second story containing the combs to be protected.

For the Maryland Farmer,

FERTILIZER QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BY H. J. PATTERSON,
Chemist, Md. Expt. Station.

1. How shall I compost the following so as to use it as a fertilizer and sow it in a drill?

Hen manure, unleached wood ashes, and slaughter house refuse composed of bone ash, blood, intestines and wood ashes.

2. Should these refuse materials be kept separate?

3. How can I use muck from a swamp?

4. Would land plaster benefit the compost?

5. Can the same compost be used for potatoes, tobacco and corn?

6. How should nitrate of soda be used to start tobacco?

Mt. Airy, Md.

J. F. N.

The following is offered in answer to the above questions:

The bone ashes and wood ashes should be kept separate from the other slaughter house refuse.

Compost the intestines, blood and other slaughter house refuse with the muck. The muck should be dug at such times when it is possible to get into the swamp, hauled out and piled up so as to have on hand whenever wanted.

The compost should be made by first putting down a layer of the muck, then a layer of the refuse, covering this with another layer of about 4 to 6 inches of the muck. Continue alternating the layers until the pile is of a convenient or desired size.

Land plaster could be used to advantage by sprinkling some over the layer of refuse, thus aiding in nitrification and preservation of the ammonia. "Phospho plaster" would be rather better for use in the compost than the common land plaster.

This compost should be worked over occasionally, and after about three months most of the materials will be found to have decomposed and become disintegrated; then select some time when the compost is moderately dry and screen it through a sand screen and mix this with the other materials in the following proportions:

Screened compost.....	500 pounds
Hen manure	500 „
Mix the above thoroughly and then add—	
Bone ashes	500 „
Wood ashes.....	500 „
	2,000

Apply 500 to 700 lbs. of the above mixture per acre for the above named crops, applying one-half broadcast and the other half in the hill.

If it is desirable to use some of the refuse before the compost is ready or when there is a deficiency of some of the materials mentioned, others can be purchased and the following mixture used:

Dissolved rock	1000 pounds.
Tankage.....	400 "
Bone ash	200 "
Wood ash	400 "

	2000

If it is desirable to hasten tobacco plants in the bed for setting out, mix the nitrate of soda with equal parts of land plaster or dry earth and sow broadcast over the bed at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre or water the plants with the soda dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to five gallons of water.

Onion Culture.

"There are few vegetable crops of more importance to the rural population of the United States than the onion crop. The relatively large profits which it is possible for the skillful grower to obtain from a limited area have rendered the cultivation of this bulb especially popular with those possessing small tracts of land, while gardeners residing in localities whose soils and climate are pre eminent ly adapted to onion culture have found it profitable to till large areas. Twenty-five to 100 acres in one field is not an unusual thing in such localities. Large yields overstock the market some years, resulting in very low prices; but the prices received during a series of years make the onion, as a rule, a profitable enterprise where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable.

"Notwithstanding the extensive production of onions in the United States, hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually shipped to our ports from Bermuda, France, Spain, and Cuba. This fact demonstrates that the home demand at all seasons of the year is not yet fully supplied by growers of our own country. The bulbs of foreign varieties are supe-

rior in quality to those originated in this country—such as the Yellow Danvers, Red Wethersfield, and Silver Skin. The imported bulbs are placed on the market before the gardeners in the North can mature their crops, but the long season of California and certain parts of the South renders it possible for these sections to cultivate successfully the foreign varieties and mature the onions almost, if not quite, as early as the countries named."

The above is the introduction to Farmers' Bulletin No. 39, "Onion Culture," by R. L. Watts, instructor in horticulture at the University of Tennessee and horticulturist of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin has thirty one pages and three illustrations, and considers such topics as selection and preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivating the crop, selection of seed and of varieties, growing onions from sets and from seed, transplanting, irrigating, harvesting, production of onion seed, and mentions two important enemies of the onion.

This bulletin is for free distribution, and requests should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., or to Members of Congress.

To all in need of roofing, granite, all kinds of composition. Tin and slate roofing put on; old roofs repaired at moderate rates. Cupola, furnace and stove bricks. Steam boilers and pipes covered. Steam pipes laid under ground and through water. All kinds of hydraulic cements. Work done at short notice, such as sidewalks, cellars, brewery floors, &c.; also cements for lining ice boxes, tanks, and other packages for holding the strongest acids. All work guaranteed at this old and reliable house, No. 113 E. Lombard st.

PETER H. MORGAN & SON.

Fruit growers will be interested in the 'Red Book' treatises on gilt edge evaporated fruits sent free by American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN.

JUNE 1896.

Fruits and vegetables are composed mostly of water.

No component part of same is so plentiful yet so difficult to supply in proper quantity.

The fruit grower should then, know how to guard against seasons of drouth and preserve the natural moisture of the soil.

This can be done in two ways.

FIRST.—By irrigation, which is practicable only in certain favored localities by ditches and canals and by various pumping devices, pipes and drains, necessarily limited in extent, and then only with considerable expense.

Success by these methods requires about one thousand barrels of water per acre for each application.

SECOND.—By retaining moisture already in the soil by mulching. This may be practiced by all.

Well prepared ground, receives sufficient moisture in Spring to fully mature the largest crop.

Tons of moisture from every acre are escaping daily in the growing season.

The best and most practical way to preserve this moisture and place it just where it is most available for plant use is by frequent shallow cultivation, forming a fine earth mulch.

This applies to gardens and all hoed crops. Where soil cannot all be cultivated as with small fruits then use manure, leaves, straw, clover, marsh hay, or any material to shade the ground and retard evaporation.

With coarse mulch; close around fruit plants, and a fine earth mulch between the rows. large crops may be carried safely through severe drouths. Commence at once and continue until products are mature.

The new strawberry plant should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season,

Pick off all fruit stems as soon as they appear.

Three methods of training the strawberry are in use. The hill system, where all runners are removed. The narrow row, where only part of new runners are allowed to form plants; and the full matted row, where plants are allowed to fill all the space, excepting a narrow path between rows.

All have advocates and all have special merits, depending on soil, climate, variety and grower.

The full matted row is most used, being easiest to manage.

Guard against too many plants in small space. They consume moisture, suffer from drouth and produce small berries. Each plant should have from four to six inches square space in which to grow and mature its fruit.

When new canes of the raspberries and blackberries are 15 or 18 inches high, pinch off the top about three inches.

This will cause side branches to grow, making well formed bushes, and greatly increase the bearing surface of the canes.

M. A. THAYER,

Sparta, Wis.

Handsome Theatrical Souvenir.

We have received a copy of a handsomely gotten up booklet descriptive of Mr. B. F. Keith's New Theatre, Boston. It is generously illustrated with fine half tone engravings, giving glimpses of this beautiful playhouse, which is claimed to be the handsomest, most solidly constructed, most elaborately decorated and most sumptuously appointed amusement establishment in the world. The character of the entertainment furnished at Keith's is first class vaudeville, pure, clean, and wholesome, such as the best society people patronize, and, being located in the midst of the shopping district, ladies find it a convenient place to drop in and rest themselves. The performance is continuous, from 10.00 a.m. until 10.30 p.m. If any person has been so unfortunate as not to have seen this theatre, which is now regarded as one of the show places of Boston, they should write to the management for a copy of the booklet, which will be mailed free.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Creamery Parties in South Dakota.

Creamery dances are becoming very popular at Huron, S. D. The ladies at these gatherings are attired in cream colored gowns and carry a diminutive milk pail, while the gentlemen wear cream colored vests and neckties and carry a "butter-print," which they present to some lady in exchange for her milk pail at the close of the party. The refreshments served on these occasions is a bowl of bread and milk, or bread and butter, and they are usually given for the benefit of some charitable society where a creamery is in operation or about to be established.

Among the towns where creameries have lately been established, or are soon to be opened are White Lake, Plankinton, Langford and Kimball. The "creamery craze," like the bicycle, has come to stay.

Agriculture and Spanish Civilization.

At one time in the world's history, Spain was the great power. Livius and Strabo relate of Spain's fertility and of her abundant harvests. Under the reign of Abd Errahman II., Mohammedan, Spain sustained a population of 30,000,000. Tarragona, the second city of the empire under the Romans, had 1,000,000 inhabitants; under Abd Errahman III. it contained 350,000. The fanatical Philip II., and his successor of the same name, struck the death blow to agriculture by enacting iniquitous laws. By these measures 800,000 Moors, men and women, old men and children, were compelled to leave the land of their birth, their blooming fields and the houses their own hands had built. The flourishing plains of the south soon became a desert,

agriculture decayed, and then trade stagnated. As a result, prosperous villages were reduced to ruin, towns once animated by commerce became depopulated, poverty and sloth seized the once rich and happy country, the departed splendor of which is still attested by magnificent ruins. Thus does history show that where agriculture holds the first place in a people's affairs, their wealth and progress advance; that wherever agriculture is abandoned, there national decay begins. The same grand truth runs through all nations, that agriculture is the source of wealth, the fountain head of civilization. As ancient nations grew rich, and then permitted agriculture to decline, so they became demoralized, idle, vicious, and poor; relapsing into barbarism, or vanishing entirely from the face of the earth.

Liming Land for Wheat.

It is a common practice of good farmers to apply forty bushels of air-slaked quicklime to the acre when the wheat is sown, and clover is to be sown in the Spring. Lime is most excellent for the clover, insuring a good growth of it on only ordinary fair land.

The Great Lee Articles.

The publishers of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly have brought out a most excellent portrait in colors of General Robert E. Lee, which serves as a frontispiece to the May number of the magazine. The portrait is pronounced by the friends of General Lee to be the best likeness ever published. It is issued in connection with the great Lee series of articles now running in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, and which are attracting such widespread attention. This series began in the February number with an article, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, on General Lee's ancestors, and will be continued for some months yet. The great Lee series is but one of the many attractive features of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Effectiveness of Spraying.

The principal change during the past two years in spraying methods is, according to *American Gardening*, in the weak solution of copper sulphate instead of ammonical solution of copper carbonate; as the former is cheaper, easier to prepare and is even more efficient. While it might take the place of bordeaux mixture the latter is recommended as being less likely to be washed from the trees by the spring rains, and because it is an excellent material with which to apply paris green.

Much depends upon the thoroughness with which the work is done, and to be effective of the best results—to say nothing of the economy in making the applications—the material should be thrown in the form of a fine mist-like spray, and it should cover every part of the plants, the spraying being kept up until they begin to drip.

While for most crops three or four applications will generally suffice, it sometimes happens that five or six are required with some varieties and in seasons that are favorable to the development of fungi.

It will pay to spray all fruit plants early in the spring with copper sulphate solution, and the second and third applications can generally be made with profit. The conditions that prevail will so modify the result that each will have to judge for himself as to the number of applications that are required.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CLOVER FOR HAY.

In sowing clover for fertilizing purposes, says Waldo F. Brown in *Prairie Farmer*, only a thin stand that will develop a coarse plant with large roots and

stems will, perhaps, be as good as heavy seeding, but when hay is the object I prefer a thick stand, and usually sow about a bushel of seed to five acres of land. I always cut off the stubble in August where the clover was sown the previous spring, especially if we have had a heavy crop of wheat or oats and the stubble is heavy. It is wise, also, to cut the stubble quite high when cutting the grain, for if it is cut close to the ground and a hot, dry spell follows soon after harvest, it is often the case that the young clover is killed outright by the heat of the sun, but with stubble eight or ten inches high it is protected and much less likely to be damaged. My reasons for cutting the stubble are first, to get rid of trouble from it in the hay the next year, for if it is cut early enough so that the clover grows up and covers it, it will always rot so that none of it will be raked up with the hay the next season, but if left standing it does not decay at all and will be sure to give trouble. A second reason is that when cut it furnishes a better winter protection to the clover than if left standing, and the clover also will be thickened by this cutting and prevented from growing so tall as to fall down. I have frequently known clover to smother and kill out its own roots, when a heavy fall growth lodged, and my clover always winters better for this August cutting. There are several plans for making clover hay. Some advocate putting it into the barn the same day it is cut, and when only wilted, and let it cure out by its own heat. I do not question that good hay has been made in this way, and that it will answer if one has a tight barn and a large mow and enough clover to fill it well up, but with

a few tons of hay, or a mow open on two sides, or with loose, open boarding, there will be too much moldy hay, and I would not recommend this plan. It is an established fact that barns have been burned by spontaneous combustion from the heating of damp clover, but there is no danger of this when the clover is put in very green, for there is so much moisture in it that it keeps the hay at the top of the mow wet; but half dried clover will heat so as to sometimes fire the hay. Another plan which we often see recommended is to put layers of old dry hay or straw between layers of green clover. This will, without doubt, cure the clover out and make the straw better food, but it is troublesome and takes up too much valuable time in the push of the harvest. For ten years past I have had no moldy clover hay, for I learned then the secret of success in curing clover, which is to cure the hay twice. Very often clover cut in the morning will dry out before night so as to feel perfectly dry to the hand, and twisting it you cannot wring out any moisture, but if put in the cock over night it will always be damp and clammy the next morning, or if put in the barn it will always heat. Now, if this hay is cocked up after it feels dry and let stand until damp and then opened and dried a second time, there is no possible danger of its becoming damaged. My plan is this: I start the mowing machine in the afternoon—generally after an early supper, as we do not care to cut more than two acres at once. The next day, if rain threatens, we do not disturb this, for I have had clover lie in the swath through three days of rain and scarcely take any hurt. If the day proves a good hay day we turn

the swaths over about 11 o'clock and again at 1, and between 3 and 4 put it in cock. The next day in the heat of the day this is opened and thoroughly aired and dried, and it is ready for the barn, and after this second drying it will never heat or mold. This is the only absolutely sure way I know of to have perfectly good clover hay that can always be relied on.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

For many years there has been more or less discussion, *pro* and *con.*, about the spontaneous combustion of hay produced by its heating after storing. Fires have frequently been caused while hay was going through the heating process within, but disbelievers in the theory of spontaneous combustion have always contended that the cause of these fires was accidental or incendiary, and the ruins were generally in such shape that the true cause could not be determined, therefore the question continued an open one. But now an official report comes from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station (U. S. A.) that seems to leave no doubt of the possibility of heating hay resulting in fire. In this case the fire was discovered in time to make such examination of the surroundings and conditions as to leave no reasonable doubt about the true cause. The hay was mostly second growth clover, in fine condition when stored, but was dropped from a considerable height—from a power fork—on to about a foot of corn fodder, and it is supposed that solidity compacting the hay by this means was largely responsible for the fire.—*Cable*, London, Eng.

Our Enormous Timber Consumption.

The last decade has wrought a most extraordinary change in the country. Until 1870 the finest hardwood forests in the temperate zone were located in the central part of the United States along its great streams. These have been cut away so rapidly that in a few years what were the most heavily wooded States of the Union are likely to be as bare of timber as the prairie States of the West. Even the mountains are being denuded everywhere in reach of the railroads. At present rates of consumption the primitive forests will have wholly disappeared in another twenty years or less.

Our exports of forest products for ten years reach \$278,000,000, or more than those of mines and fisheries combined, but large as these figures are they appear trivial when compared with the total annual consumption. According to official statistics we are cutting off every year over twenty-three thousand million cubic feet (23,766,000,000 feet) of timber, worth over a thousand million dollars (\$1,026,650,859). The world's gold production from 1881 to 1890 inclusive was only \$1,059,892,000, and a better idea of what we are doing with our forests can be had by remembering that it will take practically all the gold produced by the world in ten years to pay for the timber cut out of American forests in a single year.

Nowhere outside of the New England States are adequate steps being taken to repair this enormous loss. Unless they are taken soon the country will have to face a timber famine that will check the growth of the towns, force up rents and force down wages in all the building trades.—*N. Y. World.*

How the Scots Do.

It is said that trotting racing in Scotland is "as crooked as the proverbial ram's horn" and "that if any man goes there to win with a horse that can trot in 2:25 he will run up against one that can trot in 2:15, and do it easy." This sounds bad for the country of silent Sundays and Presbyterianism, but it is a well-known fact that when Robert Kneebe's raced Bethel there and got beat in a race that was won at the rate of 2:10 per mile, he was giving away 180 yards start to a mare that had a record of 2:18 and a fraction, and was being raced as a green one. Here is verily the worst ringing story that ever was told, and yet it is correct, and what is more, in that very race, though not a move was made by any fast horses, there was yet a third trotter in it that had a record of better than 2:17. Three American horses with records better than 2:19, two of them better than 2:17, and yet the race was won in time equal to about 2:40 per mile. How much of a show would a man that tried to race his horse honestly have among the Scots?

Egg Plants

To have good Egg Plants, the soil should be very rich and very warm. The plants may be set out two and a half to three feet apart, according to the richness of the soil. Most people set out too soon; the plants get a check from a night or two of cold, and will not produce the "fruit" so soon as good plants set out later. Of course, below us, Egg Plants are already set out, but in our part of the world, this season, at least, there will be few set out until the present month. In setting out the plants,

much time will be saved, if the plants can be kept from withering. The object should be to preserve all the foliage in the transplanted plants. If the leaves dry off at transplanting, more will come out, but the plant receives a check, and it makes a difference of, at least, a couple of weeks, in its producing fruit. Of course, after transplanting, they should be well watered, but in spite of this, there will be a withering if the sun comes out very warm the next day. To prevent this, place a large flower pot inverted over the plant during the middle of the day, for a day or two, taking it off, however, early in the afternoon. These pots are also useful to have handy to put over of a cold night, should any occur.

Vegetables for Succession.

Young and tender vegetables are so much superior to the old stringy esculents that grace, or rather disgrace, too many tables during the summer and autumn months, that it is a marvel why everyone does not strive to keep up a succession, where so little time and attention is requisite to accomplish this purpose. Sweet corn, for instance, should be planted every two weeks until the season becomes so far advanced that frost will in all probability destroy it before the crop would be ready to use. Radishes should be planted every week to secure a succulent juicy root for the table, until the heat of the summer leaves its impress upon the texture. Beets, tomatoes, string beans, and especially peas, should all receive attention in this respect. Lettuce too should have a constant succession—better by far to throw away the old plants that have become tough, and

have a nice fresh bed of tender leaves to use in their place. In fact there are very few vegetables but what might be improved in this respect. We know it has been, and is, too much the fashion when a few mild spring days suggest that the garden requires attention, to sow and plant everything, and then forget during the remainder of the season, that such an important department is in existence. How little many people know what they lose by pursuing this course.

Ice Cream Now Made in a Minute.

I have an Ice Cream Freezer that will freeze cream perfectly in one minute; as it is such a wonder a crowd will always be around, so anyone can make from five to six dollars a day selling cream, and from ten to twenty dollars a day selling Freezers, as people will always buy an article when it is demonstrated that they can make money by so doing. The cream is frozen instantly and is smooth and free from lumps. I have done so well myself and have friends succeeding so well that I felt it my duty to let others know of this opportunity, as I feel confident that any person in any locality can make money, as any person can sell cream and the Freezer sells itself. J. F. Casey & Co., 1143 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo., will mail you complete instructions and will employ you on salary if you can give them your whole time.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,
2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,

Baltimore, Md.

For Our Minnesota Subscribers.

The De Laval Separator Company, of Elgin, Ill., offer the following special premiums to be given at the Minnesota State Fair to be held this Fall.

To the butter maker securing the highest score on butter made from cream separated exclusively by the De Laval Separator, first premium, \$15; second premium, \$10. Ten dollars additional

will be given to the winner of the first premium, provided he receives highest score awarded.

P. M. Sharples, Elgin, Ill., will pay \$10 in gold for the best butter exhibited at the Minnesota State Fair in 1896, made by a Russian separator, and will make the amount paid \$15, provided the butter scores higher than any other butter exhibited at the fair.

Baltimore Business Directory

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| <p>Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.</p> <p>Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.</p> <p>Attorney at Law, Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g</p> <p>Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles</p> <p>Baltimore Transfer Co. 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight</p> <p>Business College School of Shorthand, Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles</p> <p>Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore</p> <p>S. L. Lamberd Co., Agricult'l Implements, Seeds
Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.,</p> <p>Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown,
Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.</p> <p>Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co.,
B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.</p> <p>Carriage Builders, Martin L. McCormick & Bro.
Mdaison and Boundey Aves.</p> <p>Chemicals & Fertilizers, R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs
Agent. 102 S. Charles St.</p> <p>Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent
Fidelity building.</p> <p>Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co.,
709 E. Fayette Street.</p> <p>General Directors, Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hack
Supplied) 221 S Eutaw Street</p> | <p>Cole's Hotel, Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate
Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts</p> <p>Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of
Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.</p> <p>Maltby House. American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.</p> <p>Hatter. James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.</p> <p>House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson,
Sharp and Barnett Sts.</p> <p>House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.</p> <p>Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.</p> <p>Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St.</p> <p>Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.</p> <p>Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.</p> <p>Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.</p> <p>Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.</p> <p>Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light</p> <p>Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St.</p> <p>Veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty, D.V.S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral</p> |
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MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

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210 E. LEXINGTON ST.,

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Advertising rates sent on application.

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6th Month. JUNE. 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Last Quar.	3	3 2.22 A.M.	First Quar.	18	6 40.6 A.M.
New Moon	11	3 42.8 A.M.	Full Moon	25	1 54.9 A.M.
Apogee	5	4 A.M.	Perigee	20	0 A.M.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Corpus Christi, June 13.

St. John Baptist, June 24.

Jupiter will be evening star from June 15th to July 25th.

When the swallow's nest is high
The summer is very dry;
When the swallow buildeth low
You can safely reap and sow.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors and suggesting to them to subscribe to it.

STATE FAIRS.

Prince George's.—At Upper Marlboro', Sept. 28-29; Oct. 1-2.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS.

Since the publication in the Maryland Farmer of our monthly articles urging upon farmers to substitute their labor and their home made composts, their barnyard manures, clover and green crops in general, in the place of commercial fertilizers, we have observed that a number of papers and some of our State Departments of Agriculture are coming into the same line. Last month we quoted, from North Carolina, official words that the purchase of commercial

fertilizers was a "gambling" operation "which has ruined many thousands of farmers." We also observe that the American Agriculturist has very recently advised farmers to be very careful about purchasing commercial fertilizers, and to depend rather upon the manures which can be gathered from their own premises and the use of clover. It is also becoming a quite pronounced feeling that farmers should return to the methods of depending largely upon raising more stock than has been the case lately—thus retaining the best part of their crops on their farms instead of selling it off. This of course puts back the fertilizing elements of the crops and does not impoverish the land. We are in the mood to welcome such papers as the Springfield Farm and Home, The Country Gentleman, The American Agriculturist, The Practical Farmer, among those who advise farmers to depend upon themselves instead of upon commercial fertilizers. The Practical Farmer has had a powerful advocate in Mr. T. B. Terry in this direction.

We call these the forerunners of favorable prospects. If the farmers of Georgia and North Carolina could put into their pockets over six millions of dollars, in-

stead of sending that amount away for commercial fertilizers, what a grand year it would be for those States. And if the farmers of Maryland could this year have placed the three and a half millions of dollars in their homes instead of sending it away for commercial fertilizers, we know the era of general prosperity would be in our midst. We urge upon our contemporary papers, to continue to advise farmers to build up their soil by their own skilled labor and their farm manures, and to advise them to avoid "gambling" operations which have "ruined so many" of them. We like these expressive words from North Carolina. We had the opportunity at the last meeting of the Farmers' National Congress to deliver a lecture on this subject at Atlanta, Ga., and many prominent agriculturists from the South heartily approved of these sentiments.

Scientific farming does not consist of "gambling" with commercial fertilizers in this country to the extent of forty millions of dollars. It is in so managing the land by labor and by the application of home fertilizers, that the energies already existing in every soil may be brought into the production of remunerative crops. Prospects become "favorable," when this fact is recognized and generally advocated by agricultural journals. Let us be hopeful that farmers may be awakened to this true method of scientific farming.

FRUIT GROWERS' UNIONS.

We have received a letter from Mr. Jno. D. Cunningham, Marietta, Ga., urging upon fruit growers the necessity of co-operation to secure the best markets, the best means of reaching these markets

and the best prices for fruit. His circular is particularly addressed to Local Unions in different parts of the country, to secure, if possible, a National Organization, through which the very best knowledge of all favorable circumstances may be obtained and distributed generally to members throughout the country. The circular is signed by some of the officers of the most prominent Associations of the South and West. We think it an excellent move and can see many advantages to be derived from the National Association when properly brought into working order.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.

Fifty-nine years old in May, *The Baltimore Sun* stands easily among the brightest and best newspapers in our country. Verging closely upon three score years, yet it possesses all the vigor and vim of its most youthful days. As it ever has in the past, it now shows itself the champion of true progress, standing foremost in every battle for the rights of the masses. Wherever a principle is at stake it never hesitates to speak out nobly for the right, and its words are a power with the people; for the people are its patrons. It is one of the very few papers, which appreciate the Sabbath more than dollars and cents, and has withstood the temptation of issuing a Sunday edition, giving one day's rest out of seven to its employes. The highly sensational items that figure in most of the dailies of large circulation do not appear in its columns, so that it holds a conspicuous place as a clean family journal which may be welcomed in every home. Still, every item of news is given with clearness and force, and

great care is exercised to secure facts before placing these news items in print. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in our home, and we have not once had occasion to wish for a substitute. May it go on in its career of usefulness and grow stronger as its years increase.

GOV. FRANK BROWN.

We see it announced that Gov. Brown has decided to retire from the many active business pursuits which have occupied his attention in Baltimore, make an extensive tour with his children in the old world, and after returning to this country, make his home in Chicago. We shall regret exceedingly to lose Gov. Brown from the ranks of our business men. He has been a power in our midst, whenever public enterprises of any description needed an active progressive spirit to secure their success. He has always shown himself an independent, self-contained man of sterling integrity, of great executive ability and mindful of duty under all circumstances. May his life be a successful and happy one, wherever his lot may be cast.

ORANGES RAISED IN ITALY FROM FLORIDA SEED.

The first importation of oranges raised in Italy from the seeds of the celebrated Indian River oranges of Florida, was received in New York recently by the well known house of Louis Contencin & Son, Stone St.

Owing to the frequent failures of the Florida orange crop and the inferior quality of this fruit from other sources, Messrs. Contencin & Son determined to try the experiment of raising fruit in the climate of Italy. About twelve years

ago they obtained seed from one of the finest groves in the Indian River region, transplanted them to Rodi, Italy, planted them and awaited results.

The result has far exceeded their expectations, and the fruit consignment of 200 cases displayed recently, showed the finest oranges every brought to this country, both in flavor and fine looks. The oranges are of the thin skinned variety, plump and well filled with juice and delicate in fibre. Messrs. Contencin & Son expect by the end of the season to receive at least 12,000 cases of this delicious fruit, the result of the first year's bearing of their new American orange grove on Italian soil.

Mr. Frank Thomson, V. P. Penna. R. R. Co. entertained the "Farmers Club" at dinner at his beautiful country home "Corkerhill," on the evening of May 21st. A distinguished company were present and the question of "practical farming" was discussed by well-known agriculturists of the party. Gov. Lowndes, Senator Gorman, Messrs. B. F. Newcomer and B. N. Baker, of Maryland, were present.

Mr. Littleton T. Dryden, State Supt. of Immigration, has received a letter from England inquiring about the possibility of securing land for English immigrants. The writer states there are about twenty families anxious to locate in Maryland to engage in truck farming.

The fertilizer companies of Balto., who sell their goods in Harford county, have determined to test the license fee for the privilege of selling in that county. Mr. W. L. Marbury has been retained as counsel by the fertilizer firms.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR.

Catalogues, one for "Power," and one for the "Baby" and "Humming Bird," are on our desks. Without controversy the De Laval Separators carry off the palm in the great work of separating cream for practical use; and especially so where the farmer's family themselves wish to make the butter either for home, or for sale as gilt edged produce. The illustrations in these catalogues are excellent and the information, both historical and explanatory, will well repay those interested in dairying or dairy products for sending to 74 Cortlandt Street, New York, and requesting copies. Will our readers who send for them kindly mention the Maryland Farmer.

The Prohibition party at Pittsburg, Pa., nominated Mr. Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Md., to be their candidate for President of the United States. This is a great honor to Mr. Levering, to his native city and to the State of Maryland. Mr. Levering is a gentleman of sterling worth and integrity—a prosperous business man, full and equal in point of intelligence and capability to the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, whoever they may be. In the eyes of the political magnates of the country Maryland has been heretofore considered too small a State to supply the Presidential candidate; but this nomination takes away the stigma. Maryland, my Maryland, is now among the greater States of the Union, and since Mr. Levering is a safe man, might we not suggest to Democrats and Republicans, who may be dissatisfied at the outcome of their conventions, to throw their strength with the man from Maryland.

Capt. T. C. B. Howard.

The Oyster Navy, in the retirement of Capt. Howard, loses a thoroughly equipped chief, who was probably more intimately acquainted with all the ins and outs of the Chesapeake bay than any other captain of our acquaintance. His administration has been one of great success, as he has been prompt as well as just in all respects, winning the esteem of well-doers and the fear as well as honorable respect of those even disposed to violate the oyster laws. May his future be one of prosperity, as he will carry with him the good opinion of all who have been brought in contact with him.

There is now ready for distribution by the U. S. Dpt. of Agriculture to all applicants, a bulletin on "Spraying for Fungous diseases—No. 38 of the Farmers' Bulletin series. We advise our readers to send for this bulletin.

Gov. Lowndes has appointed Prof. Jas. S. Robinson, of the Maryland Agricultural College, State Entomologist, under an act of the recent Legislature.

Official statistics show that the production of salt in the United States during the year 1895 was 13,666,649 bls. of 280 pounds each, an increase of 600,000 bls. over the previous year.

According to the May report of the State Agricultural Department of North Carolina, there is an increase over ordinary years of 16 per cent. in the cotton acreage this year.

It is reported that Kansas will have the largest wheat yield this year in the history of the State, and the indications point thus far to an immense corn crop.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Frostburg taxes all bicycles 50 cents.

Baltimore is to have a milk laboratory.

There are 150 boys at the MacDonough Institute.

Maj. W. E. Stewart, of Easton, has left the Silverites.

The coolest summer hotel in Baltimore—the "Altamont."

On May 31st the Baltimore base ball club had crawled up to second place.

It is reported that Mr. Hy. N. Bankard will be the next tax commissioner.

The pay of the school teachers of Baltimore for May amounted to \$81,614.

Mr. E. James Tull, of Pocomoke City, builds all kinds of vessels and boats.

The regatta of the Ariel rowing club will be held on Saturday, June 13th.

Baltimore packers were giving \$1.10 per bus. for peas for the last week in May.

The army worm is reported in the wheat in Talbot Co., near St. Michaels.

Cumberland has elected Wm. G. Melinger, democrat, mayor, by 542 majority.

Mr. Samuel Posner has made a purchase of Howard St. property for \$82,000.

The George's creek coal and iron company has opened a new mine at Lonaconing.

C. S. York, of Chestertown, has received the contract to erect water works in Crisfield.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul to Havana, was given a dinner at the Maryland club May 18th.

The first shipment of green peas from Anne Arundel Co. May 21st brought \$3.00 a barrel.

Hailstones as large as English walnuts, fell in Salisbury during the rain storm of May 18th.

The Republicans now have control of the board of managers of the House of Correction.

Mr. Wilbur F. Jackson, president of the Continental National Bank of Balto. has connected himself with the Republican party.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderhoogt has been elected secretary of the State Board of Immigration.

Mr. Thomas Drenning, a prominent business man of Elkton, died May 21st, aged 62 years.

The Carroll News, published at Union Bridge, Md., celebrated its eleventh birthday on May 16th.

Mr. J. T. J. Brown, of Princess Anne, Md., offers 25 strong colonies of bees in patent hives for sale.

It is estimated that there will be a crop of 8,000,000 baskets of peaches on the Peninsula this year.

Mr. Wood C. Bradley, dpty. fish com'r, put 200,000 shad fry in Back creek, a tributary of the Manokin River.

The annual session of the Maryland State Teachers' Association will be held at Deer Park, July 14, 15 and 16.

The army worm is making great ravages in Dorchester Co., near Cambridge. They are attacking the wheat heads.

There were 4,620,920 bushels of oysters received at Baltimore during the season from Sept. 1st, 1895, to April 30th, 1896.

Miss Alice Horwitz, daughter of the late Orville Horwitz, of Balto., is to marry Count Anduazzi on June 3rd, in Rome.

"The leafy month of the year"—June—is once again with us. The foliage of bush and tree have attained their full luxuriance.

Mr. E. Sidney S. Turner has been appointed Commander of the Oyster Navy, taking the place of Commander T. C. B. Howard.

The tax rate for Howard county is 71 cts. on the \$100. Last year it was 66 2-3 cents. This year's basis for county levy is \$8,349,614.

It has been decided to have the encampment of the State militia this year at Frederick, Md., beginning July 16th and lasting a week.

Mrs. Thomas Hodson has been elected regent of Avalon chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, in place of Mrs. Thomas Hill, now State regent.

The Keeley Institutes at Cumberland and Hagerstown have closed on account of disputes between the manager and the Keeley company.

Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Balto., is making improvements at his summer residence, "The Isthmus," on the Tred Avon River, opposite Oxford.

The ordinance providing for the inspection of stables in which cows are kept for dairy purposes in the city went into operation April 21.

"Sherwood," the beautiful estate in Talbot County belonging to Wm. G. Wrightson, has been purchased by his son, Joshua G. Wrightson, for \$18,000.

The corner stone of Baltimore's new court house will be laid June 25th. Judge Harlan and Messrs. Frank Hoen and J. Olney Norris have the matter in charge.

Mr. Lewis M. Bacon, president of the Farmers' Market Company, reports the sale of over \$25,000 worth of stock. Nothing will be done until \$75,000 worth is sold.

Mr. F. T. Tagg has been re-elected editor of the Methodist Protestant for four years. Mr. Tagg has filled the position with marked ability and deserved re-election.

Mr. John A. Groves, of Kent county, familiarly known as the "Peach King," died on Monday, May 11th, aged 62 years. He at one time was the largest peach raiser in Maryland.

Mr. J. Beauregard Clark, found in a field near Jessups, May 13th, a pair of partridges which had a brood of fifteen young birds. This is extraordinarily early for the hatching of these birds.

Hon. Barnes Compton, who for sixteen years was the treasurer of the Maryland hospital for the insane, has turned the funds and accounts of the Institution over to his successor, Mr. John H. Fowler.

On the modest bosom of little Pocomoke River was fought one of the first naval battles waged by white men upon American waters, April 23rd, 1635—four men, three Virginians and one Marylander

dyed the dark waters with their darker blood. Lieut. Ratcliff Warner, an adherent of Clayborne on the Pinnacle Longtail, having a crew of thirteen men, engaged the two pinnaces, the St. Margaret and the St. Helen, fitted out by Gov. Calvert.

A company has been formed at Snowhill, Md., for the purpose of constructing an iron pier at Ocean City extending into the ocean two hundred feet. An electric road will also be built on the beach for the use of guests and visitors.

The Senior Gunpowder Agricultural Club, of Baltimore county, met at the residence of Mr. E. Gittings Merryman, near Cockeysville on May 23d. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Harry Parr, near Sherwood.

The jury in the case of T. R. Brown, for the murder of Sam'l Rash, tried at Centerville, failed to agree. The jury stood 11 for conviction of murder in the first degree and 1 for murder in the second degree. A new trial will take place in June.

Dr. Francis Jenkins Purnell, of Worcester Co., Md., a prominent physician and farmer, died at his residence, Bay's End farm, on Tuesday, May 19th, aged 66 years. Dr. Purnell was a close student and one of the old time gentlemen.

Mr. John Hurst, an experienced trucker who owns the Rose Hill Farm on the Choptank River, recently shipped 1,000 bunches of asparagus in one day. Mr. Hurst is from Long Island, N. Y. He employs 20 hands during the trucking season.

Mr. Edwin Hewes, late with Messrs. Israel M. Parr & Son, has been appointed export manager for the Smith-Gambrill Co., the new company formed for receiving and exporting grain. Mr. Hewes is now in Europe in the interest of his company.

The painful intelligence reached Baltimore lately of the death by drowning of Hy. G. Davis, Jr, who was returning home by steamer from South Africa. He was the son of Ex-Senator Hy. G. Davis, of West Virginia and brother-in-law of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, U. S. Senator.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail, Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South, Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co, Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants, Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

Cauliflower should be sown now for fall crop.

Sow seeds of lettuce, cress, endive, &c. at intervals.

Work the beets often and thin them so as to start four inches apart in the rows.

Asparagus is now in plentiful supply.

Sow radish seed for a succession. Make the beds rich and light.

Plant towards the close of the month a sufficient quantity of cucumber seed for pickles.

Set out cabbage plants; and if not already done, sow seeds of the late varieties at once, in a rich border for winter cabbage.

Every person who may be likely to want hay during the coming winter, should sow a few acres in millet or Hungarian grass.

A small quantity of buckwheat for family use could be sown probably this month. Two or three pecks per acre is the proper quantity of seed.

Be sure and plant pumpkin seed among your corn, when you thin it. Plant every fifth or sixth row of corn with one pumpkin seed, about twenty feet apart in the row.

Plant at the earliest moment your main crop of potatoes. Manure the ground highly, and use also fertilizers—those that are compounded especially to suit the wants of the potato.

Either large lumps of rock salt or salt troughs ought to be placed on the poorest knolls, in the pasture fields, and removed from time to time to other spots requiring extra manuring.

Embrace every rainy spell to set out the tobacco plants. The land ought to be light and rich, and thoroughly worked. Keep clean of worms and suckers. Every man who raises tobacco should raise a large number of ducks and turkeys, which are a great substitute for manual labor.

If you have not your corn up and growing finely, it is not too late to plant. On good land, well manured and thoroughly prepared, a good crop of corn may be calculated upon, if planted any time this month, if the seed has been well soaked so as to vegetate directly.

Clover, for hay, should be cut just before a majority of the blossoms turn brownish. What is cut in the forenoon should be put in 100 lb. cocks in the afternoon. Do not begin to cut it until the dew is off. Let it stand in the cocks two or more days, then open and expose for some hours to the air and sun, and then haul to rick or hay mow.

Early this month the sheep should be sheared. After being shorn they should be housed, when storms or a long spell of rain comes on, at least, during this month. A few days after the shearing all the insects that may be on the old sheep will have gone to the lambs for shelter under their long wool. Dip the lambs in the sheep dip made of hot water and tobacco, with a little flour of sulphur. Do this on a clear warm day.

June is always a busy and trying month to the farmer and particularly so to the tobacco planter. The tobacco crop is to be planted this month, the growing crop

must be worked and kept clean, and both hay and grain harvest comes on, so that, any way, it demands all the energy and management at the command of either. The corn and root crops must be kept clean and well worked before harvest begins.

.. June, with the mower's scarlet face.

Moves o'er the clover fields apace,
And fast his crescent scythe sweeps on
O'er spots from whence the lark has flown.

The glorious month, June, has come
with its floral wreath, to laden the country
air with sweet perfumes, and gladden the
eye and heart of each lover of nature,
with rich floral treasures and beauty :

"Pinks and roses bloom

And every bramble sheds perfume."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8.

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LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Killbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs 1/2 Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas, P. Rock Wyandottes, P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammonton. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish. Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agts H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans. Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 only. S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

For the Maryland Farmer,

THE HEN HOUSE IN THE SUMMER.

BY H. B. GEER.

Success with poultry on the farm, or in the village, and suburban home, depends a great deal more on the condition of the hen-house during the summer and autumn, than on anything else.

A filthy poorly ventilated house, with lice infested nests and roosts will breed disease and death, and such condition should not be tolerated.

To let the hen-house get so full of lice and mites as to make it an unsafe and disagreeable place to enter of a warm evening when hunting up the eggs, is to advertise one's incompetency, or indifference in the poultry business.

Such a condition need not, and should not exist, and now, right at the beginning of the hot season, is the proper time to take steps to prevent it.

The proper thing to do, is to remove everything detachable from the interior of the hen-house. Take out the old nests and burn the straw. If the nest boxes can be removed, take them out and pass them over the flames a few times too, and charr them a little. Clean the

interior of the house thoroughly, make up a bucket of whitewash, take a broom and rough wash the sides of the house, and thoroughly wet the floor also, either wood or earthen. Take a pan of kerosene oil, and wash the perches thoroughly with it. Then wash the inside and outside of the nest boxes with the same kind of oil. A handy way is to take an ordinary water sprinkler and fill it with the kerosene oil and sprinkle the boxes with it. Get a basket or two of dry earth and scatter it over the floor, after it has been whitened as suggested, and then sprinkle it with the kerosene oil also, after which you may rest easy. You will then have banished all lice and mites, and if the kerosene is sprinkled all around and about inside the house, once a week thereafter during the summer, there will be nothing of the insect or parasite kind inhabit it. and the chickens, old and young, will keep healthy and thrive in such a clean, nice hen-house.

Nashville, Tenn.

No doubt you noticed that your early hatchings this spring predominated in cockerels, and that now you are getting the majority in pullets. E. G. K.

Keeping Eggs.

The most common way of keeping summer eggs for winter use is by putting them in strong lime-water. Limed eggs, however, are not fresh eggs. We have kept eggs for many months, just as good as strictly fresh, by coating the shells all over with the merest trifle of vaseline (petroleum) in which a small quantity of salicylic acid was mixed. Possibly the clear vaseline would have done as well. The eggs are thus treated when freshly gathered, and packed in dry bran in a box, and kept in a cool cellar.

—*Farm and Fireside.*

How to Treat Overfed Hens.

When a flock of hens will not range over the fields in fair days, but sit under trees and bushes, making no effort to exercise or seek food, it indicates that they are overfed and too fat, and will not lay eggs. The best treatment is to give no food for a week, so as to compel them to exercise and reduce their flesh. It is useless to attempt to secure many eggs from very fat hens, as they are then out of condition for laying.

Every poultry raiser should decide what breed he prefers, and purchase a few thoroughbreds, with which to cross his common stock. If the object is to sell frying chicks, get the Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmans or Buff Cochins. If eggs are the object, get the Brown Leghorns or Houdans. No one who has tried one of these crosses will do without them afterwards.

To Fatten Geese.

Shut up three or four geese in a dark place and give them one pound of oats, each, per day. Scatter the oats on the water which is furnished daily in a large pan. In 14 days they will become very fat. Never shut up one goose by itself, it will pine away, as they are very sociable and love company.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly-uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

My Soldier.

Across my nursery carpet
There marches every day,
A sturdy little soldier,
Intent on fancied fray.

He wears a wooden musket,
A paper soldier cap,
And round his waist is buckled
A battered harness strap.

Oh, precious little warrior,
With eyes of clearest blue,
And golden ringlets shining,
My heart yearns over you!

You little know the battle
You soon will have to fight,
You little know the struggle
Which soon will test your might!

God grant the same bright spirit,
The same uplifted head,
The same undaunted courage,
The same unfaltering tread,

May be your own in manhood
To meet its trials sore,
As now in "playing soldier"
Across the nursery floor!

—Helen F. Morris.

Summer girls are to wear chokers this year.

The "Dutch Yoke" is one of the new novelties.

The fizz of the soda founts is heard in the land.

The best selling dress goods in these days are inexpensive ones.

For very tiny tots, the old-fashioned muslin sun-bonnet is revived.

Fashionable dealers in women's hats declare plain sailors out of style.

Soft cashmere and Henriettas are the favorite materials for tea-gowns.

Cement for sealing fruit cans is made of rosin one pound, tallow one ounce.

Jeweled effects are more and more in evidence on dresses as well as hats.

The latest whim of lady cyclists is to have their wheels painted to match their dress.

If you want to be especially modish get canvas instead of linen for your summer frock.

Low shoes are coming in with force, and there is nothing so comfortable for summer.

The latest addition to the list of feminine knick-knacks is a natty purse made in white suede.

The latest devotee of the cycle is Mme. Sarah Grand, the authoress of the "Heavenly Twins."

Ribbons of all widths, flowered, striped and plain, are a conspicuous feature of trimming.

It is rumored that silk gloves and mitts will be universally worn during the coming summer.

For country use many mothers are having frocks made for the small fry of the new Madras gingham.

Matinees of grass linen are extremely pretty—they are the very things for the heat of June and July.

Especially new, too, are the wide gauze sash ribbons, satin edged and patterned all over with soft flowers.

Of jewelry proper, nearly every thing takes the form of a large amethyst or topaz, surrounded by rhine stones.

A very striking novelty in the way of a belt is of black patent leather, edged with white and made so that it can be worn on either side.

The tan shoe has been growing steadily in favor for several years now, and this season there are no signs of its suffering from a diminution in favor.

Mend your gloves with fine cotton thread instead of silk. The silk is apt to cut the kid. In mending gloves turn them inside out and sew them over and over. If there is a tear in the glove set a piece of kid under it and secure it with a few stitches.

A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, is to set over the dish containing it a large flower pot or unglazed

earthenware crock inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel, and place the whole where there is a draft of air.

Every worker knows what an annoyance a knot in one's thread is. To prevent this, always thread your needle at the end of the cotton as you undo it from the spool and make the knot at the end that is cut off. If this is done, your thread will never knot.

Mosquitoes detest the odor of pennyroyal—and so do flies. Rub it on your dog and cat and fleas will flee. Rub it on yourself and the mosquitoes will give you a wide berth—and so will everybody else who is not likewise perfumed. Bunches of the herb hung about a room are not so bad, and will answer almost the same purpose.

The London Lancet remarks: "Many people do not know how easily they can protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and other insects. Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin and hair, and in some cases the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe. We have no doubt that horses and cattle could be protected in the same way from flies, which sometimes nearly madden them."

Here is the correct way to stone raisins. Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins, and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

If you feel foot sore, a warm footbath, with an ounce of sea salt, is almost as restful as a nap. Paddle in the water until it cools, dry with a rough towel, put on fresh stockings, have a change of shoes, and the woman who was "ready to drop" will feel much better in ten minutes. This is a sure way to dry the feet after being out in a storm.

If the virtue of the homely potato were better known it would be held in greater honor. For burns or scalds a poultice of scraped raw potato is very effective. Raw

potatoes cut in pieces will clean the dirtiest glass jugs in a few minutes, and some people use half a raw potato to clean oil paintings, but we cannot vouch for this experiment. If a poultice is wanted, and linseed is not at hand, it should be made of hot boiled potatoes, which will retain the heat for a very long time. The potato is valuable not only for food and for starch, but washed in sulphuric acid, boiled in the same dilution and slowly dried, is transformed into ivory buttons, poker chips, and other things that ivory was used for once upon a time.

How a Beautiful Hymn was Written.

One day Mr. Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking out over the bright and beautiful fields. Presently a little bird, flitting about in the sunshine, attracted his attention. Just then a hawk came sweeping down towards the little bird. The poor thing, very much frightened, was darting here and there, trying to find some place of refuge. In the bright sunny air, in the leafy trees of the green fields, there was no hiding place from the fierce grasp of the hawk. But seeing an open window and a man sitting by it, the bird flew, in its extremity, towards it, and, with a beating heart and quivering wing found refuge in Mr. Wesley's bosom. He sheltered it from the threatening danger and saved it from a cruel death.

Mr. Wesley was at that time suffering from severe trials, and was feeling the need of refuge in his own time of trouble, as much as did the trembling little bird that nestled so safely in his bosom. So he took up his pen and wrote that sweet hymn:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high."

That prayer grew into one of the most beautiful hymns in our language, and multitudes of people, when in sorrow and danger, have found comfort while they have said or sung the last lines of that hymn.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

When the Fifth Maryland Regiment arrived at Boston to aid in celebrating the Centennial of Bunker Hill, their first act was to deposit a superb offering of flowers upon the monument erected there to commemorate the soldiers killed in the war of the Union. The following lines were written in connection therewith by a gifted lady of Boston :

To the Fifth Maryland.

'Bove Northern graves, that summer tears
have wet
In pledge of peace, divided hands have met ;
And on the monument that o'er them towers
Our Southern *heroes* have laid down their
flowers,

In token of a sweet regretting,

These lives, swift setting.

Our sleeping soldiers have their honors won ;
But changeless as the splendor of the sun,
This act, through coming centuries shall
shine,

As noble impulse of a love divine ;

As conquered selves their victories buying
Braver than dying.

One hundred years ago the patriots fought ;
And with their blood this country's freedom
bought

Martyred, for North and South and East and
West,

Beloved children, on one mother's breast ;

And lo ! these flowers, in consecration,
Unite the nation.

O ! if the wind-blown seeds make earth's
increase,

How *rich* will be *your harvesting* of Peace :

For, wafted upwards, noble deeds shall bear
Divine blossoms, making heaven more fair ;

Immortal sweetness exhaling

And *never* paling.

Refreshing Summer Beverages.

METROPOLE SOUR.

By Geo. Harrington, Hotel Metropole,
New York.

Squeeze the juice of half a lime in the bottom of a cold glass, add a half teaspoonful of sugar, then add one-third of a drink of Medford rum and two-thirds of a drink of brandy ; shake well with chipped ice, strain into a cocktail glass, add carbonic water till the glass is full ; then serve at once.

SAUTERNE CUP.

By Oscar, Hotel Waldorf.

Put in the bottom of a punch bowl or large glass pitcher a little shaved ice and

sugar or syrup made of white sugar ; add two ponies of brandy, one pony of benedictine and two-thirds of a pony of maraschino. Stir all together, put in a good-sized piece of ice, pour in a quart of sauterne and two bottles of plain soda. Decorate with fruit in season and garnish with a bunch of mint,

BRUNSWICK PUNCH.

By Wm. Young, Brunswick Cafe.

Two lemons, one tablespoonful of sugar, one pony of brandy, one pony of St. Croix rum, five drops red curacoe. Fill a large glass with cracked ice. Fruit in season.

WARDIANA.

By Richd. Walsh, The Albemarle,

Put some cracked ice in a small glass, then stand two pieces of lemon peel inside the glass, add a cordial glass of chartreuse and a dash of red curacao.

ROCK HILL COOLER.

In a punch glass put some fine ice, add a littel emon juice and sugar, stir with a spoon, pour in a drink of Medford rum, and garnish with fruit.

THE SENATOR.

Served at the New Empire Cafe.

One-third gin, one-third yellow chartreuse and one third vermouth in a glass with chipped ice, sweetened to taste and stirred with a long bar spoon. Ornament with a bit of lemon peel.

EMPIRE SMASH.

Crush a little mint in a glass, add a little seltzer and sugar, stir well, put in a piece of lemon peel, fill glass with chipped ice and pour over all a drink of brandy. Ornament with mint and fruit.

DAUGHTER OF THE DAWN, A MORNING DRINK.

By the "Only" William.

Into a goblet nearly filled with ice put three dashes of orange bitters, one-half a dash of absinthe, one dash of gum. Then add one-third of a drink of vermouth, one-third of sherry and one-third of whiskey, or gin if preferred. Stir all together with a spoon. This is a delicious and refreshing drink.

BICYCLE COCKTAIL.

One-third sherry, one-third whiskey and one-third of port wine, three dashes of orange bitters, one dash of absinthe, poured over chipped ice. No sugar is used. Decorate with fruit.

N. Y. —Recorder.

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Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
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Salem, Mass.
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Buffalo.
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Louisville.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ask the practical, responsible painter — ask anyone whose business it is to know — and he will tell you to use Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They make the best and most durable paint. To be sure of getting

Pure White Lead

examine the brand (see list genuine brands). For colors use the NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. No trouble to make or match a shade.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.

The Iron Duke's Parrot.

An old lady, soon after the battle of Waterloo, determined to show her grateful admiration of the Duke of Wellington by the gift of a parrot, which she took with her into the Duke's presence. His grace declined the gift with polite thanks. The old lady begged him to hear the bird speak once. She took the baize off the cage and said, "Polly, this is the Duke of Wellington." "See the conquering hero comes!" cried the parrot, flapping his wings. This was too much for the Duke, who heard the pet sing the National Anthem, and accepted the gift. He afterwards kept the bird in his own room, and it won quite a reputation among its new friends.—*Queckett's Sayings and Doings.*

A Chance to Make Money.

I read how one of your subscribers made money selling Dishwashers; I ordered one, and my lady friends were charmed, as they hate dish washing. My brother and I commenced selling them, and have made \$1,700 after paying all expenses. We don't canvass any. Our sales are all made at home. People come or send for them. The Mound City Dish Washer is the best Dishwasher on the market. Our business is increasing, and we are going to keep right on, until we make ten thousand dollars. We sell from 5 to 15 machines every day, and some days more. The Dishwasher is lovely, every housekeeper wants one. There is no excuse to be poor when so much money can be made selling Dishwashers. For full particulars, address The Mound City Dishwasher Co., St. Louis, Mo. They will start you on the road to success.—A Reader.

A **NEAT BOX**, containing 12 cabinet mineral specimens, including genuine gold and silver ore, copper, cinnabar, manganese, barytes, molybdenite, etc., postpaid to any address for 50 cts. Palaeontological specimens for sale.

J. A. ROBINSON.
Clear Lake, Utah.

Crop Bulletin—Weather Bureau,
Week ending June 1.

Maryland.—Abundant rains in extreme Western and most Southern and Eastern localities have caused marked improvement of crops, wheat excellent in East, fair in West and Southern portions of the State and poor elsewhere; grass short; corn, oats and tobacco in good condition; peaches promising in eastern portion of State.

Books and Catalogues.

We have received a very neat little pamphlet from Oliver A. Smith, Clarkston, Mich., on potatoes and how to spray them for profit.

A practical treatise on the manufacture of Gilt Edge Evaporated Fruits, by the American Manufacturing Company of Waynesboro', Pa., is on our table. It is very interesting and full of valuable information.

We have received from Mr. Wesley Webb, secretary, Dover, Del., a neatly bound copy of the transactions of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, held at Denton, Md., Jan. 15, 16 and 17, 1896.

A Pumpkin Story.

An enthusiastic young lady, in real earnestness, sends us word that Mr. J. S. H., of Los Angeles, Cal., has surely seen the eighth wonder. He describes a pumpkin vine only three days old bearing a pumpkin weighing 300 lbs. Aladdin and his wonderful lamp pales before this fairy tale. Who will send us the next?

FOR SALE 175 Acres Timber Land in Virginia.

Address N.
Box 532, Balto., Md.

BACK RIVER FISHING SHORE AND FARM, 106 acres; must be sold to close an estate. Box 532, Balto., Md.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine VIRGINIA FARM, good buildings, orchards, good timber; near town; bargain. Box 532, Balto., Md.

FOR SALE.—A nice little place of 18 acres, with small dwelling, in Lancaster Co., Va. Situated on the water. Steamboat wharf near by. Price \$600.

Address Box 532, Balto., Md.

The exports of wheat from the United States, from July 1st, 1895 to May 23d, 1896, have been 110,705,789 bus., against 140,349,365 the same time last year. Exports of corn for the same period 84,849,319 bus. against 22,480,200 bus. for the corresponding period of last year.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

June 1, 1896.

WHEAT.—Best milling descriptions, 65c.; spot cash wheat, 62c.

CORN.—White, 33c.; cob, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bbl. for prime yellow.

OATS.—Graded, 55c.; Ungraded mixed, 33 to 34c.

RYE.—No. 2, 40c.; near by, 42 & 43c.

HAY.—Choice timothy, \$17.50; Nos. 1 to 3, \$15.50 to \$12.50.

STRAW.—No. 1 straight rye, \$15 to \$16.; Tangled, \$9.50 to \$10.

CALVES.—Strictly choice, 4½ to 5c.; fair to good, 4 to 4½c.

SHEEP & LAMBS.—Spring lambs, 5 to 5½c.; Fall lambs, 3 to 4c., and \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head; sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per head.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh laid eggs, 12½c. per doz.

POTATOES.—Prime white, 18 to 22c. per bus.; new Southern, \$2 to \$3 per bbl.

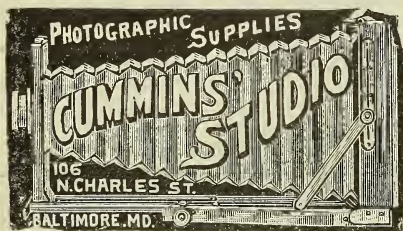
PEAS.—Anne Arundel, \$1 to \$1.15 per bus.

STRAWBERRIES.—Anne Arundel, 4 & 7c. per qt.; Eastern Shore, 3 & 6c.



Mr. Jas. C. Zollinhofer, for the past eight years with Jas. S. Cummins, has opened a Studio at No. 21 W. Lexington St., where he is prepared to do all classes of work pertaining to photography.

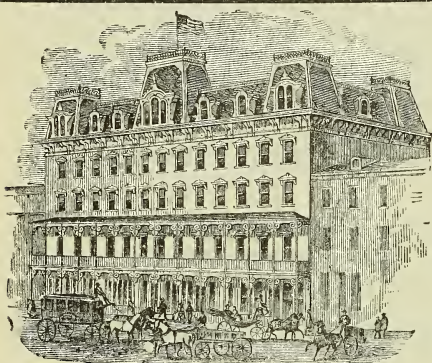
Developing and printing for Amateurs a specialty.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

G. O. Cummins.



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BALTIMORE, MD.

The "MALTBY" is the only HOUSE in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

Cars pass the door to all parts of the City.



EFFACER CREAM

THE
INSTANTANEOUS
BEAUTIFIER

Thoroughly endorsed by Physicians and guaranteed to remove Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowiness &c. A single trial will prove its merits.

Treatment free. For sale everywhere.

Laboratory 647 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE! SOMETHING NEW!

Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.

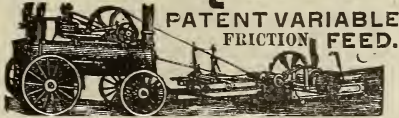


Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, beard and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered.

Disabled animals sent to boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave.

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BEST SET WORKS IN THE WORLD. Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery, and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Illustrated Catalogue.



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And Linseed, Cotton Seed Meal,

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Mill feed by the car load a specialty. Consignments Solicited. Field seed of all kinds.

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WINDOW DECORATION

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Substitute for Stained Glass

For Churches, Offices and Private Dwellings;

Send for descriptive circular.

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Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 Eliot St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our justly famous \$3 pants; Suits, \$13.25; Overcoats, \$10.25, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.

New Plymouth Rock Co.

Fresh EGGS Fertile

Choice Brown Leghorn and White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.25. B. Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Pekin Ducks, \$1.50. Buff Cochins, Black Langshan, Light Brahma, Pi Game and S. L. Wyandotte, \$2 per 13 eggs Can ship safely anywhere. Fine illustrated Catalogue FREE.

H. B. CEER, Nashville, Tenn.

EGGS, Turkeys \$4, Ducks \$2, W. & B P. Rocks and B. Leghorns 80 cts. per setting. others \$1.25. 21 Jersey Bulls, 4 Heifers, 5 Cows for sale. Pigs, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry. Send or come and see the Cattle.

ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS,

Toughkenamon, Pa.

EGGS	SINGLE COMB	EGGS
EGGS		EGGS
EGGS	Brown Leghorns,	EGGS
EGGS	Royal Pekin Ducks.	EGGS
EGGS	Our stock is the best.	EGGS
EGGS	Our prices are popular,	EGGS
EGGS	We will offer \$100 in Gold.	EGGS
EGGS	Next season catalogue.	EGGS
EGGS	One setting, either breed, 75c.	EGGS
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EGGS	Safety packs, and fresh eggs	EGGS
shipped daily		Mention Box 5

SHAMROCK POULTRY YARDS,

Shamrock, N. Y.



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FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest Range in the West. 2000 prizes at 10 State Shows in 1894. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue, size 8x11, 32 pages.

Chas. Gammerding, Box 130 Columbus, O.

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Salesmen who will sell Segars. No experience necessary. Dealers must have them with the great inducements offered.

JOHN C. WILSON,
235 Levant St., Phila.

WANTED,


An experienced dairyman and herdsman to care for a small herd of Jerseys in eastern part of West Virginia. Address, stating experience and compensation expected,

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Frostburg, Md.

WANTED TO SELL

25 Prime Young Pigs, Berkshire breed. 10 weeks old.

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selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms —
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35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.

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25CTS., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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LION FODDER CUTTER & CRUSHER
FOR HAY, STRAW, DRY FODDER, & ENSILAGE. CUTS, & LENGTH CAN BE USED WITH, & WITHOUT CRUSHING ATTACHMENT.
MADE BY **GEO. S. COMSTOCK, MECHANICSBURG, PENN.**

**WE DIVIDE THE WORLD**

into three classes. Those who **will** have the best. Those who **want** the best, and those who don't care so it's **cheap**. The first always buy Page fence, the second **most** always, and the third buy one of the many substitutes.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Over 50 Styles The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Ridgeville, - Indiana.

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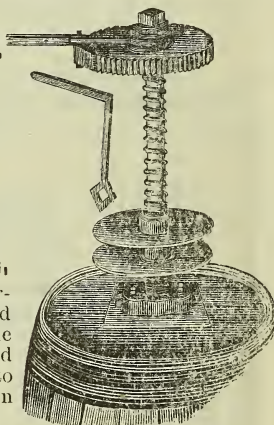
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Endorsed by Leading Entomologists, 60,000 in use. We are U.S. Headquarters for Spray Pumps, and Insecticides. Catalogue, Spray Calendar, and full Treatise on Spraying, **FREE.**
\$17 SPRAYING OUTFIT \$5.50
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All the different sizes and Styles, and of the most approved design made to order at my Iron Foundry.

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS.

COR. PRATT & CALVERT STS.

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Rooms 50c. up to \$1.50, European Plan
Board \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, American Plan.

All the modern improvements—Electric Bells, Electric Lights and Steam heat in every room.

Over Sixty Bedrooms all elegantly upholstered and furnished.

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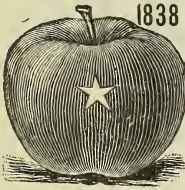
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MORE PROFITABLE than WHEAT or COTTON, with less LABOR and RISK. Send for catalogue illustrating and describing best varieties. ALPHA, the earliest Chestnut, opens Sept. 5th to 10th without frost; RELIANCE, the most productive; PARRYS' GIANT, the largest, six inches around; PARAGON, RIDGELEY and others. STARR, "the perfection of early apples." BISMARCK, fruits at two years old; PARRIS' BEAUTY, the handsomest; LINCOLN CORELESS, KOONCE, GOLDEN RUSSET, ANGEL and other pears. JAPAN QUINCE COLUMBIA, a handsome shrub producing a VALUABLE fruit unequalled for jelly. SMALL FRUITS, RARE NOVELTIES, and VALUABLE introductions. JAPAN BERRIES, FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

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The stock of Fruit Trees which we offer is very large and of extra fine quality, viz: Peach. Apple, Pear,—Standard and Dwarf. Cherries. Apricots, Grapes, Strawberries, etc., suitable to the South

Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs &c., of all Sizes.

A Large Collection of Hot-House and Greenhouse Plants, Orchids' Hardy Perennials, Roses, Clematis, &c.

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Peach Trees, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000
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Apple Trees, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100
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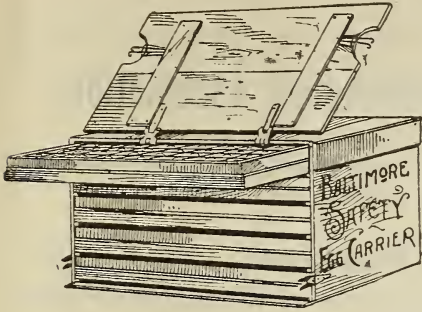
Asparagus Foost. Conover's One year at \$1.50 per 1000. par \$2.50
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50,
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Str wberry Plants. Lady Thompson, \$3.00 per 1000. Tennessee Prolific
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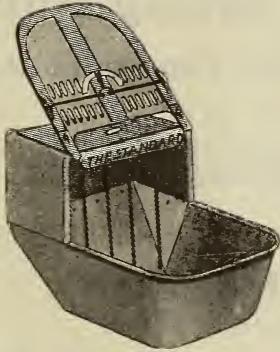
20 page Catalogue free.

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CAPACITY: 12 DOZ. AND 30 DOZ.

BALTIMORE EGG CRATE CO.,
218 N. HOLLIDAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

**FARMERS. HORSEMEN.**

The **STANDARD FEED BOX**.
 Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent
 of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents
 colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in
 use in Baltimore giving perfect satisfaction.
 Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC
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 horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay
 Rack, in combination with box Automatic
 Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grand-
 est piece of stable furniture on the market.

Come and see us or send for circulars.

The Standard Feed Box Co.

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Mention this Magazine.

Do you Handle Eggs?

THEN YOU NEED THE

BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIERThe latest and most complete crate ever
produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs.**Shipped in this case saved cracked Eggs.**The entire case can be examined and
counted in one minute.We also make several grades of old
style Crate, or any size or style of Egg
Crate wanted.

For further description and prices write to the

S. M. SIBLEY & CO.,

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Feed, Grain and Hay,

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WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,

213 and 215 W. Camden St., Baltimore,

TESTIMONIALS;

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL.
 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,
DR. THOS. W. SPRANKLIN.

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Pack-
 ing and says: "I have made a thorough test
 of it and find it softens hard and contracted
 feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and
 lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin

RICE BROS., Vienna Bread.

Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's
 Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which
 had been out of condition, we noted a mark-
 ed improvement within a few days. They
 commenced taking on flesh, and improved in
 spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we
 can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to
 be one of the very best articles of the kind
 ever placed on the market. We shall con-
 tinue to use it, believing it to be a saving of
 feed, as well as keeping the horse in better
 condition. Yours **RICE BROS.**

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When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in the

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Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.
 35,000 Policy-holders, Over 139,000,000 insurance in force.
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**Interesting & Cheaper than the
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TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,

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Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

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ROOFING.

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PETER H. MORGAN, & SON.

OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Rail Roads, &c.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co. have made some changes in their schedule. See Travelers Guide, page 67.

Gov. Lowndes has appointed John V. L. Findlay and H. Crawford Black. State directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The handsome new steamer, Easton, of the Wheeler Transportation Co., was launched from Reeder's Wharf May 28th. She will be ready for her route on the Choptank and other rivers about the 1st of Aug.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has sued the Pennsylvania, the Western New York, the Erie, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Valley and other roads for discriminating in favor of the Standard Oil Company.

Contracts for 5,000 freight cars were given out May 9th, by Gen.-Man. Greene, of the B. & O. R. R. Co. The South Balto. car works got 1000 coke cars. Six other companies received the balance. The contract involves an expenditure of \$2,500,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has added to its freight service a new fast train, which is scheduled to make the run from Baltimore to Chicago in 50 hours. It will make connections with all the principal points in the West on the B. & O. system.

The steamer Cambridge of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, will make a specialty of excursion and passenger business to Claiborne this summer for Ocean City travel, &c. Pier 11, Light St. Wharf, will be converted into a passenger wharf especially for this steamer.

Judges Morris and Goff have signed an order for the issue of \$5,000,000 receivers' certificates by Messrs. Cowen & Murray, receivers of the B. & O. The certificates to bear 6 per cent interest and to be a first lien on the property and franchise of the road.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

REAL ESTATE.

250 Farms For Sale. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia Land cheap and productive, convenient to markets both by land and water. No panic or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md.

Maryland Farms for Sale.

Farm in Charles Co., 180 acres, 3 miles from Potomac River; three or four steamboats per day to and from Washington. One hundred acres cleared, balance in timber. 200 fruit trees, vines, &c., of different varieties. 2 dwelling houses, large barn-stable attached. Corn house, grainary, &c. Dairy and pump house well on the property, also springs. Soil sandy loam: splendid for trucks, corn, rye and tobacco. Grass fine. Lot of farming implements, tools and some house furniture. Over 5000 bus. of lime have been put on the property. This is a splendid opportunity for a thrifty farmer. Will be sold entire for half its original cost.

Address E.

Box 522

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect May 11, 1896.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 12. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO and PIANKATANK RIVER LINE—5 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing Indian, Deal's Dymers Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven and Plankatank river to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving at Baltimore 5 a. m.

Steamers from South Street Wharf:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday & Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Reads, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

241 South Street,
Baltimore, Md.

Gen'l. Manager.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

RAILWAY DIVISION.

In effect 12.00 Noon, Monday, June 1, 1896.

Changing Trains No. 6, 9 and 16 at Berlin and Ocean City.

Trains No. 6 and 9 will run between Berlin and Ocean City as follows:

Train No. 6—Leave Ocean City	6.40 a.m.
" " " " Berlin	7.00 "

Train No. 9—Leave Berlin	10.57 p.m.
" " " " Arrive Ocean City	11.10 "

Train No. 16—Leave Ocean City	7.30 a.m.
" " " " Holly Grove	7.40 "
" " " " Berlin	8.50 "

WILLARD THOMSON, A. J. BENJAMIN,
General Manager, Superintendent.
Salisbury, Md., May 29th, 1896.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

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Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. for Kent Island, Queens-town, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system Wayfreight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at GEIGAN & CO'S. 205 East Baltimore street. E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.

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J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.
General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

Roanoke, Norfolk & Baltimore Steamboat Company.

PIER 9½ LIGHT STREET WHARF

Freight received daily for Hampton, Newport News and Suffolk, Va., Washington, Newberne, Goldsboro' and landings on Tar, Neuse and Roanoke rivers. N. C., and stations on Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Steamers leave every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SKINNER, Superintendent

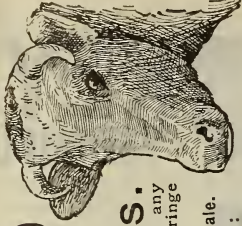
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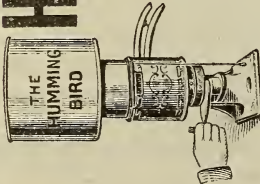
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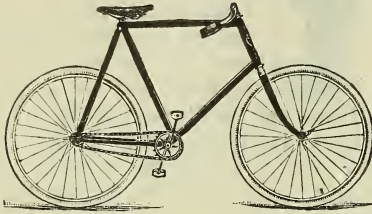
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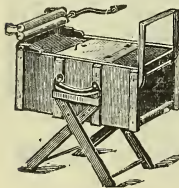
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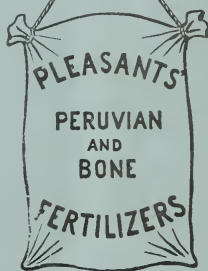


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